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Advancement of women

Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 66/129, the present report reviews the activities undertaken by Member States and United Nations entities to improve the situation of women in rural areas and contains recommendations for consideration by the Assembly.

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I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 66/129 on the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution. In response to that request, the present report provides an assessment of the situation of rural women, highlighting the efforts of Member States, the United Nations system and other actors to address the obstacles and challenges that impede progress towards the economic empowerment of rural women and to enable them to improve their lives and livelihoods. It contains recommendations for consideration by the Assembly.

2. A note verbale was circulated to all Member States and a letter was transmitted to United Nations entities soliciting contributions to the report. Replies were received from 20 Member States,[1] whose contributions were incorporated into the present report.

3. At the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 2012, Member States reiterated the importance of empowering rural women as critical agents for enhancing agricultural and rural development and food security and nutrition (resolution 66/288, annex, para. 109). The fifty-sixth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, held in 2012, focused on the empowerment of rural women and their role in poverty and hunger eradication, development and current challenges. Although the Commission's deliberations did not lead to the adoption of agreed conclusions, they brought international attention to the challenges faced by rural women. The political momentum that the Commission generated provided incentives to accelerate progress in the implementation of legal and policy frameworks benefiting rural women, including the Beijing Platform for Action and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discriminations against Women.

II. Background

4. The world population is expected to increase by 2.4 billion from the current figure of approximately 7.2 billion, to 9.6 billion in 2050.[2] While less than half of the world's population currently lives in rural areas, estimates suggest that the total rural population will reach a peak between 2020 and 2025 and then start to decline. These global trends will be mostly driven by the dynamics of rural population growth in the less developed regions, which currently house more than 90 per cent of the world's rural population. While the number of people living in rural areas in developed countries steadily declined during the second half of the twentieth century, the rural population of the less developed regions has more than doubled since 1950 and will likely continue to grow until 2021.[3] However, there are regional differences. For example, in Latin America and the Caribbean and in East and

[1] Contributions were received from Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Cyprus, El Salvador, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey.

[2] United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision* (New York, 2013).

[3] United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision* (New York, 2012).

South-East Asia, the number of people living in rural areas is already declining, while forecasts suggest that in the Middle East and North Africa and in South and Central Asia, numbers will start to decline around 2025 and in sub-Saharan Africa by 2045.[4] By 2050 there will likely be 0.3 billion fewer rural inhabitants than today, while the projected number of people living in urban areas will be 6.3 billion.[3]

5. Despite the trend towards urbanization, extreme poverty remains a largely rural phenomenon. Of the 1.2 billion people (one fifth of the world's inhabitants) who cannot fulfil their most basic needs, about 800 million, or more than 65 per cent, live in rural environments.[5] According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF)/World Bank *Global Monitoring Report 2013*, the challenge of poverty reduction is primarily concentrated in rural areas of Asia and sub-Saharan Africa: 46 per cent of sub-Saharan Africa's rural population lived on less than US$ 1.25 a day in 2008, compared with 34 per cent of its urban population. Three quarters of the poor in South Asia live in rural areas, and in East Asia the share of poor people living in rural settings is approximately five times higher than in urban areas.[6]

6. The persistence of rural poverty has influenced the performance of rural areas in meeting the Millennium Development Goals. Recent IMF research suggests that more urbanized countries recorded greater success in attaining the Goals than less urbanized ones. Countries with a degree of urbanization greater than 60 per cent are expected to achieve 50 per cent more Goals than countries with a degree of urbanization of 40 per cent or less,[6] showing that economic agglomeration might play a role in increasing productivity, which can attract more firms and create more and better employment opportunities.

7. Rural women constitute one fourth of the world's population and play a critical role in supporting their households in achieving food and nutrition security, improving rural livelihoods and generating income and overall well-being. Rural women account for a significant proportion of the agricultural labour force, perform most of the unpaid care work and are key players in food production. In spite of this, rural women and girls face persistent structural constraints that prevent them from fully participating in socioeconomic and political life and contributing to the improvement of their lives, as well as those of others around them. Rural women and girls have restricted access to productive assets, such as land and other natural resources, agricultural inputs, credit and savings, extension services, information and technology, which in turn limits their potential as efficient economic players. Owing to cultural and, in some cases, legislative norms, discriminatory practices and security issues, they face more difficulties than men in gaining access to public services, social protection, decent employment opportunities and access to local and national markets and institutions. They are the most affected by malnutrition and hunger. Unpaid care work further hampers rural women's ability to take advantage of on- and off-farm employment and market opportunities in the agricultural sector.

8. Rural women are decision makers, producers in agriculture, fisheries, forestry and livestock, workers, entrepreneurs and service providers. Their contribution is vital to the well-being of families and communities, local and national economies

[4] International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), *Rural Poverty Report 2011* (Rome, 2010).

[5] IFAD, Rural Poverty Portal, www.ruralpovertyportal.org.

[6] IMF/World Bank, *Global Monitoring Report 2013: Rural-Urban Dynamics and the Millennium Development Goals* (Washington, D.C., World Bank, 2013).

and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. However, globally, and with only a few exceptions, rural women fare worse than rural men and urban women and men for every Millennium Development Goal indicator for which data are available.[7] The Goals created the opportunity for an unprecedented commitment to shaping a better and more just world. However, using national and global averages to measure achievement can mask much slower progress or even growing disparities at the subnational level and among specific populations, including men versus women and rural versus urban populations. Within this context, empowering rural women is critical for enhancing agricultural and rural development.

III. Empowerment of women in rural areas

A. Effective measures for inclusive agricultural growth

9. In its resolution 66/129, the General Assembly called for the creation of an enabling environment for improving the situation of rural women and ensuring systematic attention to their needs, priorities and contributions. To achieve this, it is crucial to design and implement policy instruments that make rural women's empowerment possible and address gender disparities and discrimination that exist across different sectors, including agriculture, rural development, forestry, fisheries, trade, finance, education, health and environment. As such, coherent and complementary policies are essential for rural women to fully enjoy their rights, as well as participate and take a lead in economic, social and political matters.

10. Rural women are not a homogeneous group, and their circumstances vary according to their access to productive assets, capabilities and opportunities and the extent to which they have a voice. Specific needs may subsist in relation to particular groups, such as indigenous women, female-headed households or women involved in agriculture, fishing or pastoralism, thus requiring institutions that are able to address this diversity in responding to rural women's needs and priorities with tailored approaches.

11. Supporting rural women's full and equal participation in decision-making at all levels is necessary for the creation of more representative institutions. In the case of the Plateforme régionale des organisations paysannes d'Afrique centrale, with the support of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the European Union, a significant group of rural women leaders were cultivated and trained for positions on management boards of cooperatives at the local, national, regional and continental levels.

12. In order to improve rural women's participation and take into consideration their needs, the Government of Italy, in collaboration with the Overseas Agronomic Institute in Florence, Italy, supported a programme for improving gender mainstreaming in activities related to rural development, food security, climate change and green growth, as well as building a body of knowledge and set of tools and methodologies for increasing women's economic and political empowerment and agency at the local and national levels. Lessons learned from the programme have been the foundation for the implementation of pilot initiatives with improved

[7] Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality Task Force on Rural Women, Facts and Figures: Rural Women and the Millennium Development Goals (2012).

gender indicators within rural development programmes in Mozambique and Senegal.

13. Recognizing women as food producers, care providers and income-earning farmers involves addressing production constraints, including unequal access to productive resources, services, knowledge, credit and markets at all levels of decision-making related to food and nutrition security. The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), IFAD and the World Food Programme (WFP) have agreed to spearhead a more comprehensive United Nations system response in support of rural women's economic empowerment through joint actions. Launched in 2012, Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women is a five-year joint programme being implemented in Ethiopia, Guatemala, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Nepal, Niger and Rwanda with the goal of securing rural women's livelihoods and rights in the context of the post-2015 development agenda. The programme is designed around four outcomes: rural women's improved food and nutrition security, rural women's increased income to sustain their livelihoods, rural women's enhanced leadership and participation in rural institutions and in shaping laws, policies and programmes, and a more gender-responsive policy environment for the economic empowerment of rural women. The programme has led to multi-stakeholder policy dialogue at the country level on issues faced by rural women and the development of country-level joint programmes and is a good illustration of how the United Nations can deliver as one to holistically address rural women's needs and priorities.

14. Enhancing rural women's capacity to take advantage of decent wage employment on- and off-farm requires improving agricultural wages and working conditions for women, addressing the burden of unpaid care work and promoting women as service providers, including in such non-traditional areas as green jobs and information and communications technology, through appropriate training. Several Member States reported on initiatives to improve the livelihoods of rural women. For instance, in Brazil a programme has been implemented with the aim of strengthening rural women's productive organizations through improved access to markets, management skills and social and political participation. Furthermore, minimum quotas for rural women have been implemented through affirmative action measures, such as in the case of the national agrarian reform and family agriculture fair, where at least 30 per cent of the participants must be represented by women's organizations.

15. Strengthening rural women's access to adequate financial services entails identifying policy solutions that can support the expansion of financial inclusion of rural women, taking advantage of new technologies that help to overcome barriers and reach segments of the population, in particular in rural areas that did not previously have access to banks.

16. Science and innovative technologies offer solutions to many of the challenges faced by rural women; they can contribute to food security by boosting crop yields, reduce women's unpaid care work by introducing labour-saving technologies and increase rural women's participation in economic activities overall. UN-Women and Airtel Africa, a telecommunications company, have partnered towards benefiting women farmers in the East and Horn of Africa regions with practical information-sharing tools through mobile networks. Under this partnership, Airtel Africa will

establish a farmer's information system, which will enable women farmers to access real-time information related to weather, changes to the policy environment (such as taxation and regulation) and available support services.

17. A knowledge base with sex-disaggregated data and gender-sensitive indicators on access to and control over resources, assets and income, agricultural production, time use, leadership and participation is needed in order to better inform and provide guidance to policymakers and relevant stakeholders. The United States Agency for International Development, the International Food Policy Research Institute and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative collaboratively developed the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index. The Index, initially piloted in Bangladesh, Guatemala and Uganda, represents a significant innovation in its field and aims to increase understanding of the connections between women's empowerment, food security and agricultural growth while measuring the roles and extent of women's engagement in the agriculture sector in five domains: (a) decisions about agricultural productions; (b) access to and decision-making power over productive resources; (c) control over use of income; (d) leadership in the community; and (e) time use.

B. Access and control of land and other productive asset

18. In its resolution 66/129, the General Assembly called for ensuring that the rights of rural women are taken into account with regard to their equal access to and control of economic resources and financial services and full and equal rights to own and lease land and other property, including through the equal right to inheritance.

19. Women's equal rights to access to and control of land are recognized under international law (see General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex, art. 14), yet at the country level the persistence of discriminatory policies, laws, traditions and customs still prevents women's access to and ownership and control of key resources and the income arising from cultivation and other use of land. Not only do women have less access to land than men, but they are also often restricted to so-called secondary land rights, meaning that they hold such rights through male family members and thus risk losing such entitlements in case of divorce, widowhood or the migration of the male relative, particularly in rural contexts where access to land resources is key to livelihoods.[8] Global data indicate that women have equal property ownership rights in 115 countries and have equal inheritance rights in 93 countries.[9] However, gender disparities in land holdings persist in all regions.

20. For rural women and men, land is perhaps the most important household asset to support production and provide for food, nutrition and income security. Yet, an international comparison of agricultural census data shows that owing to a range of legal and cultural constraints in land inheritance, ownership and use, less than 20 per cent of landholders are women.[10] Women represent fewer than 5 per cent of all agricultural landholders in North Africa and West Asia, while across sub-Saharan

[8] FAO, "Gender and land rights", Economic and Social Perspectives Policy Brief No. 8 (Rome, 2010).

[9] UN-Women, *Progress of the World's Women 2011-2012: In Pursuit of Justice* (2011).

[10] FAO, Gender and land rights database. Available from www.fao.org/gender/landrights/en/.

Africa, South Asia and South-East Asia the average is 19, 12 and 15 per cent respectively.[11] In order to help address the ongoing disparities around land, in May 2012 the Committee on World Food Security officially endorsed the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security. The Guidelines embrace gender equality as one of the main guiding principles of implementation and stress the importance of compliance in all programmes, policies and technical assistance to improve governance of tenure and the international human rights framework.

21. With the aim of providing detailed guidance to legislators and policymakers, as well as civil society organizations and other stakeholders, in supporting the adoption and effective implementation of laws, policies and programmes to successfully respect, protect and fulfil women's rights to land and other productive resources, UN-Women and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights are in the process of producing a handbook, "Effective strategies to realize women's rights to land and other productive resources", based on an expert group meeting held in 2012. FAO, in consultation with national statistics authorities, universities, civil society organizations and others institutions, developed a gender and land rights database to offer up-to-date information on how men and women differ in their legal rights and access to land. Similarly, some Member States have conducted surveys and studies to better understand the gender component in obtaining access to land and holding land rights.

22. In Spain, with the entry into force of a law on shared ownership of farms, both spouses and domestic partners are considered owners of the agricultural products derived from farming activities, thus recognizing the joint management of the farm, together with the rights and obligations arising from such management, including administration, representation and exploitation responsibility shared between the two owners.

23. In Tajikistan, UN-Women has been working since 2003 to improve the gender responsiveness of land reforms by supporting women's land rights and broadening economic opportunities for rural women. In April 2012, the revision of the Land Code, including recommendations related to gender issues, was adopted by the Government of Tajikistan without reservation.

24. In Namibia, through the Support to Land Reform programme, the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement aims to distribute land fairly while protecting land rights. The programme promotes the registration of land rights in communal areas with specific measures to improve women's access to land and has provided training to up to 5,000 farmers. About 60,000 communal land titles have already been registered, so that the owners now possess official land-use rights certificates. Almost 50 per cent of the registered land titles are in women's names.

25. Following the food crisis in 2007 and 2008, an increase in demand for food and desire for food security, combined with a growing demand for biofuel and other commodities, encouraged large-scale acquisitions of land by foreign and domestic investors in developing countries. Over the past 10 years alone, millions of hectares of land have been leased in this fashion. This trend has dire implications for local communities, particularly for rural women, who are less likely than men to hold

[11] FAO, *The State of Food and Agriculture 2012: Investing in Agriculture for a Better Future* (Rome, 2012).

formal land titles and more likely be in a weaker position to enter into negotiation and bargain with government authorities or investors on potential land deals that affect their communities and livelihoods.

26. Women in rural areas have the major responsibility for household water and energy supply. Surveys from 45 developing countries show that women and children bear the primary responsibility for water collection in the vast majority (76 per cent) of households. This time- and effort-consuming burden reduces their possibilities for education, decent work and political engagement and perpetuates the intergenerational transfer of poverty and disempowerment. In 12 per cent of households children bear the main responsibility for collecting water, with girls under 15 years of age twice as likely to bear this responsibility as boys under the same age.[12] Yet, water-related decision-making and management of infrastructure often exclude women, and gender considerations are often missing in the context of water management. UN-Women has recently become an official member of UN-Water, bringing gender dimensions and women's voices to the policy debate on water; advocating for gender mainstreaming in all governance and decision-making processes related to policy development, implementation and monitoring, service delivery and financing on water; influencing policy dialogue for universal access to water within the framework of the post-2015 development agenda; and advocating for the collection and analysis of relevant sex-disaggregated data.

27. With support from UN-Women and the Government of India, the Barefoot College of India has helped women from 28 countries to become leaders in creating alternative energy solutions for their remote, rural villages by providing training in installing, repairing and maintaining solar lighting. The training has enabled women to electrify households in their villages with solar lighting units and to play a key role in maintaining and replicating solar technology in their communities. As a result of the training from the College, women have built some 10,000 household solar lighting systems in remote villages globally and prevented the burning of several thousand litres of diesel and kerosene, which cause indoor and outdoor pollution and generate greenhouse gas emissions.

28. Access to financial services enhances economic development and can play a key role in reducing poverty in rural areas. However, access to credit, savings, insurance and remittance facilities is usually limited in rural areas, owing mainly to poorly developed infrastructure, higher risks and dispersed economic activity. Furthermore, capacity constraints at both the supply and the demand levels, such as the insufficient number of products tailored to rural needs and limited financial literacy, make the availability of financial services in rural areas even scarcer.

29. Many small farmers live in remote areas where the provision of financial services is virtually non-existent and production risks are very high. Women are often in a weaker position in terms of obtaining access to financial services owing to a number of conditions and difficulties, such as providing collateral, given existing land and property rights and cultural practices that discriminate against women regarding land and other productive assets.

[12] World Health Organization/United Nations Children's Fund Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, *Progress on Sanitation and Drinking Water: 2010 Update* (Geneva, 2010).

30. The recent financial crisis has tightened the provision of credit even further, but new products, often enabled by new technologies, have entered the marketplace and started to reach previously underserved segments of the population, particularly in rural areas. New technologies that facilitate electronic payment systems and branchless banking help to reduce transaction costs and overcome distance and infrastructure barriers. The success of mobile-phone-based money transfer and microfinancing services, such as M-PESA in Kenya or GCASH in the Philippines, represents only two of the best practices that have increased access to financial services to previously underserved individuals.

31. The World Bank, with the support of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, developed the Global Financial Inclusion Database (Global Findex) to help measure how women and men in 148 countries, including the poor and rural residents, save, borrow, make payments and manage risk. Their research findings illustrate that more than 1.3 billion women around the world, the majority of whom reside in developing countries, are excluded from the formal financial system. Globally, 47 per cent of women and 55 per cent of men have an account at a formal financial institution. The gender gap increases when looking at data from the developing world, 37 per cent of women compared with 46 per cent of men, and is even larger when looking at adults living on less than US$ 2 a day, where women are 28 per cent less likely than men to have a formal account. At the regional level, the gender gap appears to be larger in South Asia, where 41 per cent of men report having an account and only 25 per cent of women do, compared with 27 per cent and 22 per cent for men and women, respectively, in sub-Saharan Africa and 23 per cent and 13 per cent in the Middle East and North Africa region.[13]

32. Challenges to improving financial inclusion in rural areas remain, but significant progress has also been made. Initiatives focused on investing in financial capability programmes aimed at improving rural people's skills and confidence to properly manage their finances have become more common, and the availability of a much richer and detailed set of data measuring the status of financial sector development worldwide is contributing to better-informed policymakers and stakeholders.

33. Several Member States have implemented initiatives and projects focused on promoting the financial inclusion of rural women and men. In Brazil, for instance, through the national agrarian credit programme, rural women and men owning limited amounts of land can have access to preferential financing solutions to buy rural property. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, El Salvador, Mexico and Paraguay, special credit lines are made available to rural women through initiatives focused on promoting the development of rural areas.

C. Employment, decent work and social protection

34. The General Assembly, in its resolution 66/129, called for ensuring equal access to productive employment and decent work, social services and appropriate social protection/social security measures, as well as integrating increased

[13] Asli Demirguc-Kunt, Leora Klapper and Dorothe Singer, "Financial inclusion and legal discrimination against women: evidence from developing countries", Policy Research Working Paper No. 6416 (Washington, D.C., World Bank, 2013).

employment opportunities for rural women into all international and national development and poverty eradication strategies. The Domestic Workers Convention (No. 189), adopted at the 100th session of the International Labour Conference, in 2011, represents a critical step forward in recognizing, valuing and protecting domestic workers, the vast majority of whom are women and girls from rural areas. The Convention had been ratified by seven countries as at 5 June 2013 and will enter into force in September 2013.

35. Agricultural and rural non-farm employment is critical for rural development, food security, poverty reduction and rural women's economic empowerment, yet decent and productive employment remains a challenge in rural areas, which are usually characterized by labour markets with high levels of informality, the prevalence of multiple-job-holding and casual work arrangements, labour force fragmentation and information asymmetries. Rural working conditions are often deficient, with very limited access to social protection. Labour legislation is often not enforced, and rural workers are the least organized and the least protected. Moreover, social dialogue is generally very weak.[14] Frequently in this context, the only options available to rural women are unpaid work and precarious agricultural wage labour.

36. The creation of decent employment opportunities in both the rural agricultural and non-agricultural sectors that provide rural women with a fair income, security in the workplace, social protection and the conditions for personal development is critical for poverty and hunger reduction and, more generally, for sustainable rural development.

37. Among agricultural workers, women are disproportionately represented in the unskilled segment of the workforce and are often hired without a formal contract and on a temporary or seasonal basis.[15] Despite the fact that women make up about 43 per cent of the agricultural labour force in developing countries, agriculture alone cannot reduce rural poverty.[16] Rural off-farm employment represents an opportunity to allow households to diversify their income sources and insure themselves against economic and environmental shocks that might affect agricultural production.

38. Many initiatives by Governments focus on improving the productive capacity of rural women and on diversifying their sources of income by providing business training and entrepreneurial skill development. For example, Paraguay promotes initiatives focused on strengthening entrepreneurship among women. Initially covering 1,500 women, the project is expected to reach 3,000 women by the end of November 2013. Colombia invested approximately $8,258 million pesos between 2011 and 2013 in support of entrepreneurial activities, benefiting 3,600 women. In Turkey, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Husbandry and the Union of Turkish Chambers of Agriculture signed a training cooperation protocol in 2012 to train rural women on agriculture, gender equality, violence against women, personal rights and freedom and to develop inter-institutional cooperation.

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[14] FAO, *Decent Rural Employment for Food Security: A Case for Action* (Rome, 2012).

[15] Report on women's rights and the right to food submitted by the Special Rapporteur on the right to food (A/HRC/22/50).

[16] FAO, *The State of Food and Agriculture 2010-2011: Women in Agriculture — Closing the Gender Gap for Development* (Rome, 2011).

39. In Spain, the National Women's Institute is implementing initiatives that improve rural women's access to and use of information and communications technologies, particularly as a means to promote rural tourism and local products, as well as to create networks and share experiences and best practices. In addition, the Institute focuses on enhancing employment and social integration for rural women who face difficulties in finding jobs.

40. The rural development programme for 2007-2013 of the Government of Poland supported knowledge and best practice exchange and vocational training for women and men employed in agriculture and forestry, as well as diversification towards non-agricultural activities and the creation and development of microenterprises.

41. The Government of Cyprus facilitated the employment of economically inactive and unemployed people who struggle to enter and remain in the labour market, through an initiative in which participating businesses sign a 14-month contract that subsidizes 65 per cent of the labour cost of the person employed. In order to encourage citizens from rural areas to seek jobs, a subsidy is given to cover travel costs. So far, 330 contracts have been signed, 22 per cent with women in rural areas.

42. Through the Equality for Women Measure, Ireland provides social skills, education and training to enable urban and rural women to enter or return to the labour market; similarly, training on women and entrepreneurship is provided across the country to encourage more women to set up their own businesses and increase national recognition of Ireland's female entrepreneurs. Likewise, Botswana is supporting the participation of women entrepreneurs at international trade fairs as a tool to market their products.

43. In Nepal, UN-Women and IFAD, through a project focused on the economic security of women migrant workers, addressed the issue of reintegration of women migrant workers through the productive use of remittances and the creation of alternative livelihood opportunities. The project was implemented in three districts of Nepal and has directly benefited 736 women migrant workers and their families with entrepreneurship development training, while 1,500 returnees and their families have benefited from safe migration orientation.

D. Unpaid work

44. The General Assembly, in its resolution 66/129, called for investment in infrastructure and in time- and labour-saving technologies that benefit women and girls by reducing the burden of domestic activities, as well as for the inclusion of women's unpaid work in official statistics.

45. Rural women invest considerable amounts of time in unpaid activities related to food production and processing, water and fuel collection and child and elder care. Much of this work remains informal, usually performed within the family, and unremunerated, largely unrecognized and undervalued. Time spent by women and girls on domestic chores limits their opportunities to actively participate in the labour force, engage in economic activities or attend school. Furthermore, the heavy burden of unpaid care work diverts rural women's time away from farming and other income-generating activities, which in turns affects rural consumption,

investment and saving. Given that time poverty, as a consequence of unpaid household and care work, is one of the most critical factors hindering women's access to paid work in rural areas, investment in relevant infrastructure and in time- and labour-saving technologies is fundamental for rural women's economic empowerment.

46. These considerations are particularly critical given the current context of declining supplies of water and fuel linked to deforestation, desertification and climate change, which are increasing the projected number of people exposed to significant water and energy stress. Data indicate that in sub-Saharan Africa only 42 per cent of rural households live within 15 minutes of a source of drinking water, compared with 74 per cent of urban households.[17] On average, an adult woman is the person fetching and carrying water home in 63 per cent of rural households in sub-Saharan Africa, spending about an hour a day on the task, as is the case in Benin.[17]

47. Improvements in infrastructure services, especially water and electricity, and a wide range of sustainable energy technologies and other innovative techniques, including improved cook stoves, rainwater harvesting schemes, efficient grinding mills and other food-processing equipment, can help free up women's time spent on domestic and care work. Evidence shows that in Pakistan, the availability of water sources closer to homes was directly associated with increased time allocated to market work. In South Africa, rural electrification has increased women's labour force participation by about 9 per cent; in Bangladesh, it has led to more leisure time for women.[18] Solar Sister's project in sub-Saharan Africa encourages women's entrepreneurship by providing women with start-up kits in order to equip them to operate, maintain and sell solar technology, such as solar lamps, in their communities. The initiative not only allows entrepreneurs to double their household income but also contributes to reducing household expenses by 30 per cent when solar energy replaces kerosene. In Benin, the Solar Electric Light Fund's solar market utilizes solar-powered drip irrigation systems to help women farmers in remote, arid regions grow crops during the dry season. Thanks to drip irrigation, a proven efficient and labour-saving technology that delivers water directly to plant roots and facilitates simple and uniform fertilizer application, farmers can achieve higher yields over larger areas with less water and labour.

48. In Mozambique, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization has implemented the Joint Programme on Environmental Mainstreaming and Adaptation to Climate Change together with FAO, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme and WFP. The Programme has installed renewable energy systems for drinking water, irrigation and electricity supply in seven different communities. In addition, the capacity of community members was developed through training on various issues, including the maintenance of the installed renewable energy systems. Through the provision of renewable energies and clean, accessible drinking water to marginalized communities, women's lives were transformed by lessening the burden of fetching unsafe water and increasing

[17] *The World's Women 2010: Trends and Statistics* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.XVII.11).

[18] World Bank, *World Development Report 2012: Gender Equality and Development* (Washington, D.C., 2011).

opportunities for income generation and other pursuits. Owing to the project's positive impact, the Government of Mozambique and the National Energy Fund replicated its best practices and rolled out the initiative in other rural communities.

49. Unpaid work carried out by rural women and girls often goes unrecognized and unnoticed in the calculations of a country's economy, since it is not included in labour force surveys or gross domestic product figures. Consequently, the realities of the consequences of women's and girls' work burdens are excluded from the data informing policymakers. Nevertheless, time-use studies provide a rich source of data on the differentiated roles of rural women and men and provide guidance to policymakers. In Brazil, for the first time, a pilot survey on time use was carried out with the aim of collecting data to inform policymakers and promote dialogue with civil society. In Colombia, in recognition of the need to make the unpaid work of urban and rural women visible, a law with the aim of incorporating unpaid work into the national accounting system was passed. Furthermore, with the support of several agencies, including the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation, the United Nations Population Fund, UN-Women and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, various countries in Latin American and the Caribbean devised and implemented time-use studies.[19] A series of indicators to quantify care, including unpaid care, and support in the context of HIV/AIDS is currently being piloted in South Africa and Zambia.

50. In order to better understand the highly gendered arena of work in the water supply sector, the International Labour Organization and UN-Women are conducting a study of gender and informality in the water supply chain to identify trends in women's invisible and unpaid labour in the water sector, including case studies in three countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The study should support related advocacy during the International Year of Water Cooperation and other policy processes.

51. In 2012, UN-Women joined other United Nations agencies and several civil society organizations as partners in the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves. With the aim of improving livelihoods, empowering women and protecting the environment, the initiative helps to spread the adoption of clean cook stoves and sustainable fuel sources, recognizing that relying on inefficient cook stoves and scarce biomass for fuel disproportionately burdens women and girls, especially in rural areas. Launched in 2010, the Global Alliance is working towards the goal of 100 million households adopting clean cooking solutions by 2020.

E. Food nutrition and security

52. The *State of Food Insecurity in the World 2012*, jointly produced by FAO, IFAD and WFP, presented new estimates of undernourishment based on a revised and improved methodology, showing that progress in reducing hunger during the past 20 years was better than previously believed. However, eradicating hunger remains a major global challenge. Recent estimates provided by FAO suggest that some 868 million people around the world are undernourished in terms of energy

[19] Report of the Working Group on Gender Statistics of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Available from www.eclac.org/publicaciones/xml/5/44745/LCL3378i.pdf.

intake; approximately 26 per cent of the world's children are stunted and 2 billion people suffer from one or more micronutrient deficiencies. Available cross-country evidence on child nutritional status shows that, on average, children living in rural areas are less nourished than children living in urban settings. Furthermore, recent data compiled by the United Nations Children's Fund confirm that in 82 of 95 developing countries where data are available, there is a higher prevalence of underweight children in rural areas.[20]

53. In developing countries, rural women and men play different roles in guaranteeing food security for their households and communities. Women's roles usually focus on growing and preparing most of the food consumed and raising small livestock, while men tend to grow mainly field crops for the market. Yet, even though women are the main producers of food in many developing countries, inadequate or discriminatory legal and social structures and cultural norms prevent them from owning land and obtaining access to productive resources or agricultural extension services to fully contribute to food and nutrition security. Evidence indicates that if women's access to productive resources were equal to that of men, they could increase the yield on their farms by 20-30 per cent, raising the total agricultural output in developing countries by 2.5-4 per cent, thus reducing by 12-17 per cent the number of hungry people in the world.[21]

54. Many national and international nutrition initiatives are increasingly acknowledging the critical importance of the first 1,000 days of children's lives, since developmental damage resulting from undernutrition during this time frame is irreversible. Increased recognition of gender roles within the food system has shown the relevance of women's control over resources and incomes in directly benefiting children's health, nutrition and education, as well as women's own health and nutritional status.[21]

55. Ensuring that school-age children are well nourished builds on the gains made in the crucial 1,000 days from conception to 2 years of age. School feeding programmes not only contribute to breaking the cycle of hunger but also encourage poor households to send their children to school. Over the past 45 years, WFP has provided support to school feeding programmes across the world; in 2012 alone, it provided school meals to 24.7 million children in 60 countries.[22]

56. In the current context of rapid population growth, the demand for food commodities is rising. Increased food production should be compatible with the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems, which are under extreme pressure from overexploitation and degradation. Changes in the availability of natural resources due to depletion or climate change can seriously compromise food security by further constraining women's capacities to produce, collect and prepare food. If sustainable agricultural development is to be translated into food and nutrition security, the active engagement of women is necessary. The availability of basic infrastructure and affordable technologies in rural areas combined with equal access to productive assets and the sustainable use of natural resources for small farmers, both women and men, including modern and

[20] FAO, *The State of Food and Agriculture 2012*.

[21] FAO, *The State of Food and Agriculture 2010-2011*.

[22] WFP, "Two minutes to learn about: school meals", fact sheet (2013). Available from http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/communications/wfp249632.pdf.

sustainable energy services and climate change adaptation measures, are fundamental to ensuring sustainable and productive agriculture.

57. FAO, UN-Women and WFP are working together in Liberia through the United Nations/Government of Liberia Joint Programme for Food Security and Nutrition. Within the initiative, UN-Women supports capacity strengthening on organizational and business development for women farmer groups. FAO and WFP provide training in marketing, food processing and nutrition, as well as agricultural inputs and labour-saving technologies. High-performing women's cooperatives are then connected to the WFP Purchase for Progress programme to sell their produce.

58. The outcome document adopted at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development emphasizes the need to revitalize the agricultural and rural development sectors in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner. Within a context of increased natural resource degradation, concerns over resources and sustainable agricultural practices need to be taken into account. The application of green farming practices at the small-farm level mitigates some environmental concerns and increases yields by between 54 and 179 per cent.[23] Many women-led projects have strong environmental components, as demonstrated by several projects across the world. In Kenya and Zimbabwe, women farmers are protecting and planting indigenous and medicinal plants, nurturing bee populations in arid areas and learning how to maintain them while processing trees and honey for sale. Women farmers in Fiji are implementing eco-friendly farming methods with the support of the Government. In Benin, environmentally sustainable methods of oyster harvesting have been adopted by local women with the aim of repopulating lagoons to provide sustainable livelihoods to local communities into the future.

IV. Conclusions and recommendations

59. **Rural women continue to be socially and economically disadvantaged owing mainly to their limited access to economic resources and opportunities, their exclusion from decision-making and political participation and their disproportionate burden of unpaid work. Despite the recognition that rural women play an important role in the economic development of rural communities, further actions are needed to address factors that cause inequalities between rural women and men and between urban and rural women. The contributions that rural women provide to local and national economics, agriculture and farming, pastoralism, fishing and household livelihoods need to be fully acknowledged and valued, since they are prerequisites for women's social and economic empowerment, as well as for more inclusive and sustainable economic growth in general.**

60. **Member States and United Nations entities have taken measures to improve the situation of rural women with regard to expanding their access to employment, entrepreneurship and training, social participation, leadership opportunities, local services, productive resources, land rights and technologies. They have also taken steps to recognize the burden of unpaid care work on women. Despite great progress in improving rural women's status, the majority worldwide still live in difficult conditions. Moreover, the challenges that rural**

[23] UN-Women, *The Future Women Want: A Vision of Sustainable Development for All* (2012).

women face have been further amplified by the combined impact of the economic and financial crises, volatile energy and food prices, climate change, large-scale land deals, a lack of investment in rural and agricultural development and demographic changes.

61. Important progress has been made in many countries towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, in particular in reducing poverty, increasing people's access to improved sources of water and increasing access to primary education. Nevertheless, with only a few exceptions, rural women score lowest on all the Millennium Development Goals compared with women in urban areas and with rural and urban men.

62. Member States are encouraged to implement the following recommendations, presented for consideration by the General Assembly, to improve the situation of women in rural areas:

(a) Strengthen the implementation of all existing commitments on rural development and rural women's empowerment and rights, in particular the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;

(b) Strengthen policy environments aimed at prioritizing rural and agricultural development, as well as integrating and mainstreaming gender perspectives into rural, agricultural and development policies;

(c) Undertake legislative and administrative reforms to ensure women's equal access to economic resources, including land, and other assets;

(d) Support women smallholder farmers, including female-headed households in subsistence farming, by facilitating their access to extension and financial services, agricultural inputs, water sanitation and irrigation, market and innovative technologies;

(e) Mainstream gender considerations in natural resource governance, leverage the participation and influence of women in managing the sustainable use of natural resources and enhancing the capacities of Governments, civil societies and development partners to better understand and address gender issues in the management and governance of natural resources;

(f) Ensure and improve equal access to opportunities for decent employment in agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, supporting and promoting opportunities in small enterprises, sustainable social enterprises and cooperatives; and take concrete measures to improve rural women's skills, productivity and employment opportunities through technical, agricultural and vocational education and training;

(g) Reduce the unpaid work burden of rural women by supporting improved access to infrastructure, services and time- and labour-saving technologies;

(h) Value and support the critical role and contribution of rural women, including indigenous women, in the preservation, conservation and sustainable use of traditional crops and biodiversity for present and future generations as an essential contribution to food security and nutrition;

(i) Strengthen the capacity of national statistical offices and other relevant institutions to collect, analyse and disseminate sex-disaggregated data, including on time use, and gender statistics in rural areas to serve as a basis to inform policymakers and relevant stakeholders in policy design and strategy development in rural areas;

(j) Ensure that the post-2015 development agenda and the sustainable development goals take into account the empowerment of rural women.

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Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report has been prepared pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 50/53, as read together with Assembly resolution 67/99 on measures to eliminate international terrorism. In sections II.A and B, the report contains information on measures taken at the national and international levels, based on submissions from Governments and international organizations. Section III contains a list of international legal instruments. Section IV provides information on workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report has been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 50/53, as read together with resolution 67/99.

2. The attention of all States was drawn to General Assembly resolution 49/60 and the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism annexed thereto, and they were requested to submit, by 31 May 2013, information on the implementation of paragraph 10 (a) of the Declaration. Section II.A below contains summaries of replies received.

3. Relevant specialized agencies and other relevant international organizations were also invited to submit, by 31 May 2013, information or other pertinent material on the implementation of paragraph 10 (a) of the Declaration. Section II.B contains summaries of replies received.

4. The summaries of the replies focus on matters referred to in paragraph 10 of the Declaration, in particular: (a) the collection of data on the status and implementation of existing multilateral, regional and bilateral agreements relating to international terrorism, including information on incidents caused by international terrorism and criminal prosecutions and sentencing; and (b) a compendium of national laws and regulations regarding counter-terrorism.

II. Measures taken at the national and international levels regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism and information on incidents caused by international terrorism

A. Information received from Member States

5. **Argentina** reported that it was a party to 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments. It had also ratified the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism. It had signed the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, and its national Congress was in the process of ratifying it.

6. Argentina had taken significant steps to consolidate its legal and institutional framework to counter the financing of terrorism. Through the adoption of Act No. 26734 of December 2011, it had included the financing of terrorism in its penal code in accordance with its obligations under the International Convention on the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and the guidelines produced by the Financial Action Task Force.

7. For Argentina, the new legislation it had adopted constituted progress in three fundamental respects. First, in its article 306, the penal code now defined the offence of the financing of terrorism and ensured that the acts referred to in article 2 of the International Convention on the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism were criminalized. It also provided for appropriate penalties and established extraterritorial jurisdiction over the offence. Second, in accordance with article 41 quinquies of the penal code, when any offence was committed with the purpose of terrorizing the population or compelling public authorities, foreign Governments or officials of international organizations to perform or abstain from performing an act,

the minimum and maximum penalties for that offence were doubled. This defined the offence of terrorism as an aggravating circumstance. However, aggravating circumstances as defined in the article would not apply where such an act constituted the exercise of human and/or social rights or any other constitutional right. Moreover, the legislation also empowered the Financial Intelligence Unit to order the administrative freezing of assets relating to terrorism financing. Thus, in accordance with article 6 of Act No. 26734, the Unit had the administrative authority to freeze the assets of individuals, groups and other entities subject to the sanctions imposed by the Security Council. Furthermore, Decree 918/2012 provided detailed administrative instructions to the relevant offices and agencies charged with the implementation of sanctions. For instance, under the regulation, once the Unit had taken action to freeze the assets of an individual or entity, that decision was transmitted to the appropriate federal criminal court judge, and the targeted individual or entity was given the opportunity to challenge the action.

8. In accordance with the authority granted to it, the Unit had already frozen the assets of 59 individuals. The number of suspicious transaction reports received had also increased dramatically in the past two years. In 2010, it had received 3,081 reports; yet in the period from January to August 2012, that number had risen to 19,090. As a result, the Unit had enhanced its capacity to analyse suspicious transaction reports. During the first nine years of its operation, it had analysed 1,211 reports and transmitted 757 to the Public Prosecutor's Office or the appropriate court for further investigation. Between January 2010 and August 2012, it had analysed 1,641 reports and transmitted 339.

9. As a member of the South American Financial Action Task Force, Argentina had also adopted the 40 new recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. This included the adoption of recommendation 8 on non-profit organizations.

10. In Argentina, non-profit organizations were regulated by laws against money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. Act No. 26683 (Official Gazette of 21 June 2011) included, as entities bound to observe such legislation, cooperatives and mutual associations, whose obligations were regulated by Financial Intelligence Unit decision 11/2012. The Act also included the National Institute for Cooperatives and the Social Economy as a body required to comply, and Unit decision 165/2011 regulated its duty to cooperate with the Unit as regards the supervision of measures against money-laundering and the financing of terrorism.

11. Argentina had also taken measures to control its national borders. In 2012, the National Directorate for Immigration had issued Regulation No. 843/2012, which provided rules for photographing, fingerprinting, scanning travel documents and issuing entry reports in the registry of migratory movements. These rules applied to border crossings authorized for the recording of migratory movements in the integrated system for migration data capture. Any person entering or leaving Argentina through these border crossings had to be photographed and fingerprinted. Argentina had also recently taken measures at the domestic (Regulation No. 2235/2010) and regional (MERCOSUR/XXXI RMI/ACUERDO No. 02/12) levels to address the forging and fraudulent use of travel documents.

12. **Cuba** reported that it was party to 14 universal counter-terrorism instruments. Most recently, it had ratified the Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, and it was in the final stages of

ratifying the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. Its competent authorities were also considering ratifying the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation, the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf.

13. Cuba reiterated the information contained in previous reports of the Secretary-General on measures to eliminate international terrorism (A/66/96, paras. 17-19, and A/67/162, paras. 10 and 11). Cuba also reported on national legislative and institutional measures that it had adopted aimed at preventing and suppressing all acts of terrorism, including the financing of terrorism, border protection, illicit arms trafficking, judicial cooperation and adherence to universal counter-terrorism instruments. It indicated that in accordance with its counter-terrorism laws, all acts of terrorism were categorized as serious crimes with severe sentences. Furthermore, systematic measures had been put in place to prevent and detect the movement of illicit capital and money-laundering. Those measures ensured that no acts related to the financing of terrorism or to money-laundering or related offences were committed in Cuban territory.

14. Cuba reported that it fully complied with its obligations under Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001), 1540 (2004) and 1989 (2011) and that it was actively engaged in discussions with the Counter-Terrorism Committee. It further indicated that, pursuant to Council resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011), its Ministry of Foreign Affairs systematically informed its Ministry of the Interior, its consulates and other relevant authorities about updates to the sanctions imposed against Al-Qaida, in order to ensure compliance. Cuba was engaged in continuous cooperation and communication with the counterpart agencies of other States on issues related to counter-terrorism. As the host of an International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) office, Cuba provided and requested information on individuals and groups with regard to whom INTERPOL notices had been issued. This had made it easier to develop databases of terrorist individuals and organizations and to determine where such individuals and organizations were located.

15. Cuba reiterated its views set out in the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/67/162, para. 12) and stated that to date it had been the victim of terrorist acts that had killed 3,478 individuals and injured another 2,099.

16. **Finland** reported that its Parliament had recently enacted legislation regarding the freezing of assets pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). The law (Parliamentary Act 325/2013) enabled the freezing of funds of, inter alia, persons suspected of terrorist crimes (crimes under Chapter 34 (a) of the Finnish Criminal Code), persons and entities listed in European Union Council Common Position of 27 December 2001 on the application of specific measures to combat terrorism (2001/931/CFSP) and persons identified on the basis of a well-justified request by another State.

17. Finland also provided updated information on the first pretrial investigation into terrorism-related offences carried out in Finland (see A/67/162, para. 17), noting that the suspected crimes were the funding of terrorism, recruitment for

terrorism and the preparation of an offence to be committed with terrorist intent (aggravated trafficking in human beings).

18. **Greece** reported that it was a party to 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments and that it had most recently ratified the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. It also noted its ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the three protocols thereto. The ratification process was also under way with respect to the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, the Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf.

19. Greece had also prepared draft laws that would allow it to ratify the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism and the Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism.

20. Greece reiterated the relevance of the information contained in a previous report of the Secretary-General on measures to eliminate international terrorism (A/64/161, paras. 33-36) and reported that it had taken a number of actions to counter the financing of terrorism. A new definition of the crime of the financing of terrorism had been adopted under Law 3875/2010 and incorporated into the Greek Penal Code. The definition broadened the scope of the crime under Greek law and further streamlined domestic legislation with the requirements of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. An Anti-Money-Laundering, Counter-Terrorist Financing and Source of Funds Investigation Authority had also been created by Law 3932/2011. This new agency included three independent units with separate responsibilities, staff and infrastructure, each of which reported to the agency's Chair. The first unit, the Financial Intelligence Unit, concentrated on money-laundering; the second unit addressed the financing of terrorism, including the freezing of assets of individuals and entities subject to sanctions imposed by the Security Council and the European Union, as well as the listing of terrorist suspects; and the third unit was responsible for investigating the sources of funds. Within the framework of Law 3932/2011, and in particular with regard to the freezing of assets and the listing of terrorist suspects, Greece reported that it attached great importance to the inclusion of sufficient and effective guarantees of due process and the provision of humanitarian exceptions.

21. During the reporting period, Greece had not undertaken any prosecutions or imposed any penalties related to terrorist acts.

22. **Hungary** reiterated the information on its participation in universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments contained in the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/67/162, paras. 18 and 19). By Act No. XI of 2012, the Hungarian Parliament had also ratified the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Furthermore, Hungary maintained bilateral agreements with Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Egypt, Estonia, France, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Morocco, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Viet Nam related to counter-terrorism, organized crime and illicit trafficking in drugs.

23. Hungary emphasized that it paid special attention to harmonizing its national legislation and its implementation with its international obligations. On 25 June 2012, the Hungarian Parliament had adopted a new Criminal Code, which had entered into force on 1 July 2013. The new Code penalized threats of terrorist acts, failure to report terrorism and the provision of funds to terrorists. It also imposed serious punishments, ranging from 10 years to life imprisonment for the commission of terrorist acts. In April 2013, the Parliament had also adopted Act. No. LII modifying Act No. CXXXVI of 2007 on the Prevention and Combating of Money-Laundering and Terrorist Financing and Act No. CLXXX of 2007 on the Financial and Asset-related Restrictive Measures Ordered by the European Union (Implementation). Act No. LII had also entered into force on 1 July 2013. Moreover, the Counter-Terrorism Centre, established in 2010, had continued to act as a counter-terrorism fusion centre under the direction of the Minister of the Interior.

24. In addition to reiterating the information contained in the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/67/162, paras. 23 and 24), Hungary reported that on 13 August 2012, three Hungarian and three Syrian citizens had been kidnapped in Al Moademyeh, a suburb of Damascus. As a result of operational and diplomatic efforts carried out by the Counter-Terrorism Centre, the Hungarian citizens had been rescued on 25 August 2012 and transported back to Hungary.

25. **Indonesia** reported that it was a party to seven universal counter-terrorism instruments and reiterated the information contained in a previous report of the Secretary-General on measures to eliminate international terrorism (A/66/96, para. 44). Indonesia had also begun the process of ratifying the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. Within the framework of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Indonesia had joined the other States members of the Association in ratifying the ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism, through the passage of its Law No. 5/2012.

26. Indonesia, reiterating the information contained in a previous report of the Secretary-General on measures to eliminate international terrorism (A/65/175, para. 42), noted that it had enacted numerous legislative measures to counter terrorism. In this connection, in addition to its Law No. 15/2003 on the Suppression of the Crime of Terrorism (which included provisions to protect the rights of victims of terrorist attacks) and its Law No. 8/2010 on the Prevention and Suppression of Money-Laundering, Indonesia had recently passed Law No. 9/2013 on the Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism Financing. This law created the legal foundation for the implementation of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, which Indonesia had ratified in 2006. It criminalized the financing of terrorism, authorized law enforcement institutions to trace suspicious transactions and allowed the Government to freeze the funds and assets of individuals and entities included on a list of terrorist suspects maintained by the Government and updated in coordination with requests from other jurisdictions.

27. The National Counter-Terrorism Agency, created in 2010, had continued to formulate policy, strategy and national programmes in coordination with other relevant government agencies in counter-terrorism.

28. Indonesia had also continued to cooperate on regional counter-terrorism efforts through the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum. Indonesia was the Chair of the APEC Counter-Terrorism Task Force for 2013-2014, in which capacity it had developed the workplan for the Task Force for 2013 and collected the

Counter-Terrorism Action Plans of 2012, consisting of measures taken by APEC member States in countering terrorism during the previous year. Indonesia had also co-sponsored, with Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines, the Asia-Pacific Regional Interfaith Dialogue, which was aimed at preventing the indiscriminate targeting of different religions and cultures through increased communication and mutual understanding. The sixth iteration of the dialogue had been held in Samarang, Indonesia, in 2012.

29. Indonesia was also a participant in the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum. It had actively facilitated the participation of other South-East Asian States with a view to aligning Forum activities with regional needs. Together with Australia, it had co-chaired the Forum South-East Asia Capacity-Building Working Group, which focused on prison management, deradicalization, countering the financing of terrorism, law enforcement, the judicial system and the mapping of regional capacity-building activities.

30. Indonesia had continued to cooperate with Australia through the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation. Since its establishment in 2004, the Centre had conducted 565 courses, trained 13,440 participants from 68 States in the Asia-Pacific region and invited 3,176 trainers and guest lecturers. The courses had focused on investigation management; intelligence analysis; chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear issues; and forensic incident management. Indonesia had continued to encourage ASEAN member States and other States of the Asia-Pacific region to participate in Centre programming.

31. As of April 2013, 845 individuals had been arrested on charges of committing terrorist acts and 618 had been convicted.

32. **Jordan** reported that it had ratified the Arab Convention on Combating Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism.

33. Jordan continued to implement its obligations under the sanctions regimes imposed by the Security Council. It had issued circulars directing banks and exchange companies operating within Jordan to provide written attestations every six months indicating that they did not conduct business with any of the persons or entities subjected to Security Council sanctions, and the Central Bank of Jordan had conducted field inspections to supervise compliance. Following the promulgation of Law No. 46 (2007) concerning anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism, a special department had been created within the investment protection unit of the Preventive Security Department to collect data and exchange information with the other security agencies in order to address the issue. Pursuant to that law, if the Customs Service suspected that the bearer of the funds was attempting to launder money or finance terrorism, it could seize the funds and refer the individual to the competent public prosecutor. Since the enforcement of Law No. 46 (2007) had commenced, 3,702 declarations had been made and 54 entities and individuals had been prosecuted. The value of the fines collected from those cases amounted to 199,204 dinars.

34. The Jordanian Public Security Directorate and other security agencies devoted great attention to the grave dangers posed by terrorism. The Preventive Security Department continued to collect and exchange information on terrorist individuals and entities. It monitored investigations at the local and international levels and, in cooperation with regional and international partners, it had administered and

exchanged information on a database of terrorist individuals and entities. The capabilities of the explosives unit of the Preventive Security Department had also been enhanced. The unit suppressed the use of explosives and dangerous chemicals, including biological, radiological and nuclear material, utilizing information received from INTERPOL. A technical support department had also been created in the Preventive Security Department. It was responsible for combating the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes and preventing the use of such technology to commit terrorist acts.

35. The Preventive Security Department training centre had also held specialized seminars in counter-terrorism. Such seminars, which were conducted regularly and included the participation of counter-terrorism specialists from the security and intelligence agencies, prepared officials to counter terrorism through a focus on topics such as investigation, combating *takfirist* ideology, rapid intervention, conducting raids and detention. Additional seminars focused on the root causes of terrorism, forms of and methods employed in terrorist acts, and analysis of particular terrorist organizations and operations. Specialized seminars had also been held for participants from other Arab States and, at the domestic level, educational lectures had been given for the security staff of hotels, universities and certain public institutions that could potentially be targeted by terrorist organizations.

36. **Kuwait** reported that it was a party to 11 universal counter-terrorism instruments. As soon as those instruments had been ratified, they were implemented in the national law of Kuwait in accordance with article 70 of its Constitution. Kuwait had signed the Convention of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf on Combating Terrorism and the Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Combating International Terrorism. With regard to pending ratifications, Kuwait reiterated the information contained in the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/67/162, para. 25). On judicial assistance and extradition, Kuwait reiterated the information contained in the addendum to the report (A/67/162/Add.1, para. 2). Kuwait had also taken the necessary steps to implement its obligations under Security Council resolutions on counter-terrorism and related issues.

37. In addition to the information on domestic legislation reflected in the addendum to the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/67/162/Add.1, para. 1), Kuwait reported that it had adopted a law criminalizing acts against the safety and security of aircraft and air navigation (No. 6 of 1994), a law addressing the use of explosives for criminal purposes (No. 35 of 1985), a law proscribing the use of arms and ammunition 6 (No. 13 of 1991) — as well as measures to ensure proper inspection procedures to control weapons, ammunition and explosives (No. 94 of 1992) — and a law criminalizing money-laundering (No. 35 of 2002).

38. Kuwait had also conducted several studies on the adoption of model counter-terrorism laws recommended by the League of Arab States, such as the model law for combating corruption, the model law for combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism and the model law for combating cybercrime.

39. **Mexico** reported that in August 2012, it had ratified the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.

40. It reaffirmed its commitment to the implementation of the measures aimed at combating terrorism envisaged by the relevant Security Council Committees. In

particular, Mexico was working on actions aimed at the improvement of border control, the protection of critical infrastructure, legislative assistance and combating the financing of terrorism, and emergency response.

41. In 2013, Mexico had concluded a programme to improve safety in 17 of its ports (the Megaports Initiative). It had also implemented a programme to facilitate training and technical support for ports in order to increase their ability to detect radioactive nuclear material.

42. Mexico had also developed a cybersecurity police force and a response team for cybersecurity incidents, to avert the risks that may be posed by the use of and reliance on information technologies. In 2012, it had created the Specialized Information Safety Committee.

43. In May 2013, in accordance with its commitment to working towards non-proliferation and disarmament and to reducing the threat of dual-use materials for terrorist purposes, Mexico hosted the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism.

44. **Oman** reiterated the information on its participation in universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments as reflected in the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/67/162, para. 30). It also reported that it was upholding its obligations under the resolutions of the Security Council concerning the sanctions imposed against Al-Qaida, the Taliban and associated individuals and entities.

45. Oman had prepared a draft amendment to its law on money-laundering and the financing of terrorism in order to ensure compliance with Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). Its competent authorities, including its national counter-terrorism committee, were taking action to implement and ensure compliance with the laws in force in its country, many of which regulated security measures, in particular the acquisition and carriage of weapons and the transportation and storage of explosives.

46. Oman was an active participant in the Arab counter-terrorism system. It participated in multilateral efforts within the League of Arab States to monitor and implement the obligations and measures set forth in the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism. It also exchanged information on countering terrorism with other Arab States.

47. Oman had tackled the root causes of terrorism and terrorist ideologies by addressing, in various religious and cultural forums, the principles of peaceful coexistence between peoples, acceptance of the other, respect for religious convictions and dialogue among civilizations. In order to promote this message, it had established academic chairs in a number of universities around the world.

48. **Qatar** reported that it was a party to 16 universal counter-terrorism instruments. It was also a party to the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, the Convention of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf on Combating Terrorism and the Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Combating International Terrorism. It had also concluded bilateral agreements on counter-terrorism and related areas of cooperation with Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Lebanon, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Spain, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey and Yemen.

49. Qatar reiterated the information on its national laws to prevent and suppress acts of terrorism contained in a previous report of the Secretary-General (A/66/96, paras. 73-80). Pursuant to Prime Ministerial Decision No. 7 of 2007, amended by Decision No. 7 of 2009, a national counter-terrorism committee had been established. The committee elaborated counter-terrorism policies, plans and programmes and coordinated the work of all stakeholders in Qatar concerned with counter-terrorism. The committee also worked to uphold the obligations of Qatar under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the international counter-terrorism instruments to which Qatar was a party. The Committee also raised awareness of the dangers of terrorism, and strengthened the role of citizens and civil society institutions in suppressing terrorist acts.

50. Qatar had also devised an administrative manual for reviewing the listing of individuals and entities in accordance with Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1373 (2001). The manual directed the relevant agencies in Qatar to check the information they encountered in their work against the relevant lists maintained by the committees of the Security Council. The manual provided guidance for ensuring that the measures complied with the humanitarian obligations of Qatar under Council resolution 1452 (2002). An individual or entity whose funds or assets had been frozen could seek recourse to the national counter-terrorism committee to request removal from the list.

51. Qatar had also concluded agreements with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to convene regional workshops on issues related to counter-terrorism. The most recent workshop, on the theme "Enhancing international cooperation in the field of combating terrorism", was held in Doha in May 2010.

52. **Slovenia** reported that it was party to 14 universal counter-terrorism instruments and to all of the relevant regional counter-terrorism instruments. It had also ratified the relevant international instruments on international legal assistance in criminal matters and had concluded more than 40 multilateral, bilateral and inter-police agreements in the areas of countering organized crime, including terrorism, and cooperation in the area of money-laundering and the prevention of terrorist financing. As a State member of the European Union, Slovenia had also implemented its legal instruments in the field of preventing and combating terrorism through the adoption of relevant measures at the national level.

53. In 2012, Slovenia had signed two bilateral agreements with the United States on counter-terrorism. The first focused on enhancing cooperation in preventing and combating serious crime, and the second addressed the exchange of terrorist screening information. It had also continued to promote good practices in the prevention and timely detection of terrorist activity and related forms of extremism or other criminal activities in the western Balkans.

54. During the reporting period, there had been no international terrorism-related incidents in Slovenia. Furthermore, Slovenia had not undertaken any prosecutions or imposed any penalties for acts of international terrorism.

55. **Spain** reported that it had recently ratified the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, the Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. It had

also signed the Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft and ratified the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, and the ratification process was under way with respect to the Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism.

56. Spain had also concluded, or had agreed to provisionally apply, bilateral agreements on counter-terrorism or related issues with Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Latvia, Lithuania, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

57. In addition, Spain had recently amended its criminal law on smuggling (Organic Law 6/2011 of 30 June, amending Organic Law 12/1995 of 12 December) in order to adapt the definition of the offence to its international commitments with regard to the smuggling of nuclear, chemical, biological and radiological material. It had also passed a Royal Decree (1308/2011 of 26 September), which addressed the issue of the physical protection of nuclear facilities and resources, as well as radioactive sources. Spain had also enacted legislative and other measures to address the legal obligations of telecommunications providers and operators, as well as issues concerning design basis threats and cybersecurity. Moreover, Spain had reformed its criminal code (Organic Law 10/1995 of 23 November) through a broad amendment (Organic Law 5/2010 of 22 June), the aim of which was to reorganize and clarify the criminal law treatment of terrorist acts, while also incorporating its international obligations. The reform affected a number of criminal law aspects of the issue, including the definition of terrorist organizations and groups, the definition of collaboration with a terrorist organization or group, the financing of terrorism, the definition of the perpetrators of crimes, to include penalties for legal persons, types of terrorist offences, the imposition of sentences and the granting of parole. The amendment also included a provision on "international recidivism", which applied as an aggravating circumstance during sentencing when an offence was connected with the activities of an armed group or terrorist organization. Under Spanish procedural law, pursuant to the Constitution, certain rights, including those concerning pretrial custody, the inviolability of the home and the privacy of communications, could be suspended when a case related to the activities of armed gangs or terrorist elements.

58. In 2010, Act 10/2010 of 28 April on the prevention of money-laundering and terrorist financing had also been approved. It regulated the functioning and coordination of the two commissions on the surveillance of terrorist financing, presided over by the Secretary of State for Security of the Ministry of the Interior, and the Commission on Preventing Money-Laundering, presided over by the Secretary of State for the Economy.

59. Spain had also recently enacted an amendment (Act 2/2012 of 29 June) to its law on the Comprehensive Recognition and Protection of Victims of Terrorism (Act 29/2011 of 22 September). The amendment set forth a comprehensive package of measures to guarantee recognition of the harm suffered by victims of terrorism in

attacks which may occur (or which have occurred) inside or outside Spain. It included improved provisions on compensation, which aimed to facilitate victims' geographic mobility, health care and family well-being.

60. On 9 and 10 July 2012, Spain had co-hosted, along with the European Union, the High-level Conference on Victims of Terrorism under the auspices of the Global Counterterrorism Forum. The members of the Forum had subsequently adopted the Madrid Declaration on Victims of Terrorism and prepared a Plan of Action on Victims of Terrorism. Within the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, Spain had offered financial support in the amount of 60,000 euros during 2012 for the Working Group on Supporting and Highlighting Victims of Terrorism.

61. **Switzerland** reported that it was party to 16 universal counter-terrorism instruments. It had also concluded bilateral agreements on police cooperation with several States, the most recent of which had been concluded with the United States in December 2012.

62. Switzerland also reported that its Criminal Procedure Code (RS 312.0)[1] provided for various procedural measures to protect witnesses facing threats, including the opportunity for witnesses to provide information anonymously. The Federal Act on the Extraprocedural Protection of Witnesses (RS 312.2), which entered into force on 1 January 2013, provided for the implementation of programmes to protect witnesses facing threats in the context of criminal proceedings.

63. In order to contribute to the fight against terrorism and violent extremism, the Federal Act on the Surveillance of Mail and Telecommunications (RS 780.1) in Switzerland was undergoing a complete review and revision aimed at adapting the surveillance of telecommunications to major technological developments that had occurred in that area in recent years.

64. In order to develop and promote the right of integration, on 23 November 2011, the Swiss Government (Federal Council) had issued for consultation a draft preliminary amendment to the Federal Act on aliens (RS 142.20), which would henceforth be entitled "Federal Act on aliens and integration".

65. During 2012, the Money Laundering Reporting Office received, from financial intermediaries, 15 reports of suspected terrorist financing. This reflected an increase compared with the 10 reports received in 2011. None of the reports related to persons appearing on a list drawn up in connection with the legislation on embargos. Of the 15 reports received during 2012, 14 had been transmitted to the criminal prosecution authorities. In 13 of those cases, the report had led to the institution of criminal proceedings for money-laundering, membership in a criminal organization or other offences.

66. On 1 February 2012, a Swiss tourist and a Dutch national were kidnapped on the island of Tawi-Tawi, in the Sulu archipelago, Mindanao Province, Philippines, by an armed group. At the time of Switzerland's report, the individuals were still being held hostage.

[1] "RS" refers to the classified compilation of Swiss law, which comprises a numbering system for all federal legislation in force. This compilation is available at http://www.admin.ch/bundesrecht/00566/index.html?lang=fr.

67. In March 2012, a Swiss woman living and working in Yemen as a teacher in a language institute was also kidnapped. She was taken hostage in Hodeida, in the west of the country, and held captive for more than a year in the region of Shabwa, in the south-east, where the Al-Qaida network was deeply entrenched. She was released at the end of February 2013.

68. In 2012, the Office of the Attorney General instituted criminal proceedings against a criminal organization suspected of being linked to terrorism, following the arrest by anti-terrorist police in Kenya of a Jordanian national living in Switzerland with refugee status. The individual was arrested in Kenya after unlawfully entering its territory from Somalia. As part of investigation into the financing of terrorism against a firm specializing in unofficial money transfers, and following the discovery of a large quantity of trafficked drugs, operations aimed at the persons involved were carried out during the spring of 2013. The Swiss authorities suspected that the proceeds of the transfers had been funnelled to a terrorist organization active in Africa. As part of an investigation active since 2009, in 2012, the Swiss authorities had continued their investigations of various individuals suspected of supporting an ethno-nationalist group active in Switzerland. According to the information available, they had built a pyramid-type structure in Switzerland, which was used for, inter alia, the illegal collection of funds in order to support the group. The Swiss authorities suspected that the organization also played an important role in centralizing funds from its various national affiliates in Europe and subsequently introducing financial conduits to Asia.

69. In 2012, the Swiss police authorities had also consolidated and enhanced their investigative efforts through the monitoring of extremist activities on the Internet. Particular attention had been paid to Swiss residents who defended and supported violent extremists by means of social media. This surveillance had made it possible not only to gather valuable information, but also to share that information with international partners.

70. Since April 2012, Switzerland had received 11 requests for mutual legal assistance from four different States in relation to terrorist activities. Of those 11 requests, 7 had been carried out, 1 had been partially refused and 1 had led to a request for further information. The remaining requests were being processed. Switzerland also submitted five requests for such assistance to five different States concerning terrorist activities. Of those five requests, one had been carried out, one had been withdrawn, one had led to a request for further information and the remaining two were still being processed.

71. Since 2011, Switzerland had also received approximately 20 terrorism-related arrest and extradition requests from different States. Those requests had been examined in the light of article 260 ter of the Swiss Penal Code (RS 311.0) relating to membership in or support for a criminal organization. In this connection, during 2012, one person, a Turkish national, was extradited to Germany for alleged membership in a criminal organization. On appeal, the Federal Criminal Court confirmed the extradition. The individual was alleged to have recruited fighters for the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK). The Federal Criminal Court considered that those acts not only concerned PKK, but also related to other affiliated groups, namely, the People's Defence Force (HPG) and the Kurdistan Freedom Falcons (TAK). The attacks by those groups were directed not only against military or government interests, but also against civilian targets in Turkey. HPG and TAK were

therefore considered to be criminal organizations, pursuant to article 260 ter of the Swiss Penal Code (RS 311.0), in accordance with the ruling handed down by the Federal Criminal Court (decisions RR.2012.40 and RR.2012.65). On 25 October 2012, this definition was confirmed, as a final ruling, by the Federal Supreme Court.

72. During 2012, the Federal Office of Police of the Federal Department of Justice and Police had issued 97 rulings prohibiting the entry of individuals into Swiss territory. These included 23 measures taken against individuals active in terrorist and extremist circles. A prohibition from entering Swiss territory was issued against a Jordanian national resident in Switzerland and arrested in May 2012 by the Kenyan authorities. This individual had visited Kenya the previous year and was alleged to have made contacts with the Somali Islamist and Al-Qaida affiliated group Al-Shabaab.

73. The **Syrian Arab Republic** reported that it was a party to 10 universal counter-terrorism instruments. It was also a party to a number of regional and bilateral counter-terrorism instruments, and it continued to examine the possibility of becoming a party to additional instruments.

74. The Syrian Arab Republic also reported that it cooperated with the States Members of the United Nations, the relevant United Nations offices and programmes and the committees of the Security Council in the implementation of its counter-terrorism obligations. In particular, it had worked intensively to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. The Syrian entity responsible for combating such activities had joined the Egmont Group and had cooperated with the Financial Action Task Force and the Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force assessment teams.

75. The Syrian Arab Republic had also taken steps to adopt legislation in accordance with international recommendations to combat terrorism. In this connection, Legislative Decree No. 30 of 2010 on banking secrecy and Legislative Decree No. 27 of 2011 were adopted to align its domestic laws with international standards for combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. In addition, Law No. 19 of 2012 defined the crime of terrorism and imposed penalties for each terrorist offence, including the provision of material or moral support for terrorist acts. The Syrian Arab Republic had also passed Law No. 22 of 2012 to establish a special court to consider cases of terrorism.

76. The Syrian Arab Republic also noted that during the reporting period, it had written numerous official letters to the Secretary-General and to successive Presidents of the Security Council concerning terrorist acts directed at State institutions, hospitals, universities, schools, mosques, churches, energy plants, civilian aircraft, diplomatic missions, religious and historical sites, museums and peacekeepers of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF).[2] On 13 March 2013, it had also submitted an official request to include the Al-Nusrah

[2] A/67/374-S/2012/706, A/67/376-S/2012/709, A/67/535-S/2012/775, A/67/571-S/2012/811, A/67/576-S/2012/802, A/67/603-S/2012/895, A/67/615-S/2012/785, A/67/617-S/2012/903, A/67/628-S/2012/917, A/67/659-S/2012/949, A/67/660, A/67/690-S/2013/11, A/67/698-S/2013/24, A/67/702-S/2013/28, A/67/709-S/2013/42, A/67/717-S/2013/67, A/67/721-S/2013/70, A/67/745-S/2013/98, A/67/752-S/2013/105, A/67/783-S/2013/137, A/67/793-S/2013/151, A/67/809-S/2013/180, A/67/829-S/2013/222, A/67/835-S/2013/227, A/67/844-S/2013/241, A/67/846-S/2013/246, A/67/850-S/2013/253, A/67/854-S/2013/257 and A/67/893-S/2013/348.

Front on the list established and maintained by the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities.

77. The Syrian Arab Republic also reported that on 21 January 2013, Abduljabbar al-Najdi had perpetrated a suicide attack known as the carpet factory suicide operation in the area of the carpet factory and the security complex in the town of Salamiyah, in the Hama countryside, killing and injuring many individuals. On 24 January 2013, a security unit in the Sa'sa' district, Qunaytirah Governorate, had been attacked using vehicles marked "UN". The first vehicle had exploded at the Saybarani checkpoint, the second had exploded near the security unit and the third had failed to explode because its driver was killed before reaching his target; 96 people, including four officers, were killed. On 21 February 2013, an explosion had occurred in Mazra'ah square in Damascus when a car bomb was detonated in front of Hayat Hospital, killing 53 people and wounding 248. An operation had targeted the Mal'ab quarter in Aleppo Governorate, near Hayat Hospital, killing 32 people and wounding more than 164. On 21 February 2013, a car bomb had exploded in front of the police department of Masakin Barzah, killing eight people, among them a woman and a number of children. On 25 February 2013, a car bomb had exploded in the Qabun quarter near the Pullman bus station, killing and injuring several people. On 28 February 2013, a suicide bombing had targeted a popular market in the Ikrimah al-Jadidah quarter, killing and injuring several civilians. On 21 March 2013, an individual had carried out a suicide attack inside the Al-Iman Mosque, targeting worshippers and killing more than 40 of them, including the scholar Muhammad Sa'id Ramadan al-Buti. Several explosions had taken place in Jaramana, Rif Dimashq, on various dates (Rawdah quarter, Wahdah quarter and near the cemetery), killing 17 people and wounding more than 21, most of them civilians. On 21 March 2013, a group had detonated a car bomb near the Jamil al-Sirhan primary school on Ahram street in the Wadi al-Dhahab quarter in Homs, killing 2 civilians, injuring 22 others and causing serious material damage at the site of the explosion. On 26 March 2013, a suicide bomber had attempted to raid an army unit east of Rukn al-Din. Unable to do so, he had blown himself up on site, killing himself, three soldiers and two civilians, injuring 10 others and causing material damage at the site of the explosion. In the Baramkeh district, several mortar shells had hit the Baramkeh school, killing a female student and causing material damage to the premises. Four other shells had hit the university, striking the rear of the maternity ward, the Syrian Arab News Agency office, the Sharia Faculty at Baramkeh and the Bakhtiyar district in Damascus. Two mortar shells had hit Tishrin Stadium, causing material damage to the site. On 28 March 2013, several mortar shells had targeted the College of Architectural Engineering, killing 16 students and wounding more than 35. On 8 April 2013, a car bomb had exploded in the Sab' Bahrat district in Damascus, targeting the Investment Authority building, killing 18 civilians and wounding 84 others.

78. **Tunisia** reported that it had implemented an integrated counter-terrorism strategy in line with its national policies and the international, regional and bilateral agreements to which it was a party. It had ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, and it was also a party to the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism and the African Union Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism. It had also concluded a number of bilateral agreements on counter-terrorism cooperation with neighbouring States.

These bilateral agreements focused, in particular, on assessing terrorist threats, reviewing activities of fundamentalist associations and organizations, attempting to uncover and eliminate sources of terrorist funding, and obtaining all available information on terrorist plans, means of communication, centres of activity, training and weapons.

79. Tunisia also reported that all acts committed in support of terrorism had been criminalized. These acts included the provision of material or logistical support, concealment, the failure to report terrorist activity, the granting of safe haven, and incitement to commit terrorist acts through the issuance of fatwas, proselytizing, charging others with apostasy or the making of malicious allegations that fomented discord. The relevant law on the issue of incitement, Chapter 6 of Law No. 75 of 2003, was currently being amended.

80. Tunisia had also taken a number of specific steps to address the provision of financial support and assistance to terrorists. The Tunisian Financial Analysis Commission, which was established by Decree 1865 of 11 August 2004, coordinated with banks and non-banking financial institutions to monitor suspicious financial and banking transactions, prevent illicit conduct, and tackle the financing of terrorism. The Financial Analysis Commission also cooperated with the Office of the Public Prosecutor in order to freeze the accounts of suspicious associations and initiate judicial proceedings against the account holders. Tunisia had also exchanged information pursuant to bilateral counter-terrorism agreements to address the issue of the financing of terrorism and money-laundering.

81. Numerous laws and administrative measures had also been adopted in order to regulate the storage and circulation of explosives. Moreover, Tunisia had adopted internal controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and to restrict their means of delivery, acquisition, possession, development, transfer, diversion and use for terrorist purposes. Since 2003, the Tunisian National Commission for Nuclear Safety had been collaborating on this issue with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

82. Tunisia had also taken a number of additional measures to prevent terrorist acts. Individuals whose names appeared on the list of individuals and entities associated with Al-Qaida and the Taliban were prohibited from entering or transiting through Tunisian territory. In this regard, a reinforced security system had been created to protect border crossings — including those in the desert — airports and seaports. The system was based on a database that was used to identify individuals suspected of terrorist acts and refer them to the judicial authorities. Information was also circulated on Tunisian individuals against whom a judicial ruling had been issued. Relevant information on terrorist individuals who were listed on registries kept by INTERPOL and the secretariat of the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior had also been distributed to the appropriate authorities.

B. Information received from international organizations

1. United Nations system

83. The **International Maritime Organization** (IMO) reported that it focused primarily on preventive security and maintaining the security of ships and the ship/port interface at all times to prevent the use of ships for terrorist purposes. It coordinated with Member States both directly and through regional and international partners to assist them in fulfilling their obligations related to maritime security measures. IMO had participated in country visits organized by the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and collaborated with 15 other United Nations offices and departments within the framework of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to provide expert support and advice related to maritime security and border management. IMO also reported that it conducted numerous workshops and training courses on maritime security measures.

84. IMO reiterated the information contained in the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/67/162, para. 50) with regard to the four universal counter-terrorism instruments for which it served as depository, namely, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation; the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation; the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf; and the Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf.

85. The **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization** (UNESCO) reported on a number of measures that it had taken at the international, regional and national levels to contribute to the elimination of terrorism. For instance, in the area of education, UNESCO had, through its important coordinating role in the Education for All programme, taken steps to promote quality education for all as an important step in the elimination of conflict and terrorism. As a result of its research and advocacy activities in the Global Coalition for the Protection of Education from Attack, it had also worked to protect educational institutions and personnel from terrorist attacks. Moreover, in order to further involve young people in peacemaking, it had launched a global contest for mutual understanding, entitled "Pathways to a culture of peace". The contest, which was directed at individuals between the ages of 14 and 25, invited young people to express their vision and understanding of a culture of peace, emphasizing the importance of intercultural exchange and dialogue in ensuring social cohesion and harmonious coexistence. More than 1,300 contestants from 55 countries had registered, and the winners had been announced on 21 May 2013.

86. UNESCO had also been proactive in contributing to the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force. In particular, it had piloted a project entitled "Conflict prevention and countering violent extremism in Nigeria through cultural dialogue and education", which had created networks of partners through culturally oriented methods of conflict resolution. During the initial phase of the project, from November 2012 to February 2013, UNESCO had organized the first stakeholder's consultative meeting and, subsequently, it had produced contextual studies for key crisis-prone geographical zones. It had also developed training modules for

community leaders, unemployed youth, women and children, and it had convened an expert meeting. On 18 and 19 March 2013, UNESCO had also participated in the International Conference on Strengthening Cooperation in Preventing Terrorism in Baku, which had been jointly organized by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, itself a contributing member of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, and the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

87. UNESCO, as the lead agency of the International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures 2013-2022 (resolution 67/104), saw an opportunity for renewing the international community's commitment to intercultural and interfaith dialogue, tolerance and understanding in the pursuit of lasting peace. To this end, UNESCO indicated that it would work towards bridging gaps between different stakeholders, including Governments, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, by providing appropriate knowledge, skills and tools in the areas of education, the sciences, culture and communication and identifying new and innovative pathways for meaningful intercultural exchanges.

88. The **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime** reported that its Terrorism Prevention Branch, supported by its strong field presence, had played a pivotal role in assisting Member States in strengthening rule of law-based national criminal justice systems in their efforts to prevent and counter terrorism.

89. The Office had also continued to promote ratifications to the 18 universal counter-terrorism instruments. Considerable progress had been made over the period May 2012 to May 2013, resulting in 21 new ratifications. In addition, the Office had continued to support the harmonization of national counter-terrorism legislation with the universal instruments.

90. The Office had provided capacity-building assistance, through national, regional and global workshops, to 2,300 national criminal justice officials in 84 Member States. The increasingly complex nature of terrorism had triggered the need for the Office to continue to develop specialized expertise in specific areas of terrorism prevention, including in the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes; attention to the victims of terrorism; chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism; transport-related terrorism offences; the financing of terrorism; international cooperation in criminal matters; and the protection of human rights while countering terrorism.

91. In all of its legislative and capacity-building work, the Office had consistently addressed and supported the efforts of national Governments to enhance respect for constitutional rights, judicial guarantees and fundamental freedoms while preventing and combating terrorism.

2. Other international organizations

92. The **Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons** (OPCW) reported that as at 31 May 2013, there were 188 States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction. On 29 May 2013, Somalia had deposited its instrument of accession, and, in accordance with article XXI of the Convention, it would become the 189th State party 30 days after such deposit.

93. OPCW also recalled that at its twenty-seventh session, its Executive Council had adopted a decision entitled "The OPCW's Contribution to Global

Counterterrorism Efforts" (EC-XXVII/DEC.5, 7 December 2001), in which it had recognized that the full and effective implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention is in itself a contribution to global anti-terrorist efforts and established an Open-Ended Working Group on Terrorism to examine further the OPCW contribution to global anti-terrorist efforts. With regard to such implementation, OPCW reported that it had supported States parties through diverse assistance programmes. Since the adoption of a Plan of Action on the implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention in 2003 (C-8/DEC.16, dated 23 October 2003), the OPCW Technical Secretariat had responded to 347 requests for legislative assistance, 13 of which had been made in 2012.

94. At the Third Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, the States parties had declared their determination to increase their efforts to guard against the possible hostile use of toxic chemicals by non-State actors such as terrorists (RC-3/3, dated 19 April 2013). States parties had also noted the enduring relevance of the 2001 decision of the Council (EC-XXVII/DEC.5) and encouraged the Open-ended Working Group to continue to fulfil its mandate.

95. OPCW had also continued to verify the destruction of existing stockpiles of chemical weapons, and to date nearly 80 per cent of all declared stockpiles had been eliminated. Since the Chemical Weapons Convention had entered into force, OPCW had also carried out more than 2,400 inspections at industrial facilities around the world.

96. The **Commonwealth of Independent States** (CIS) submitted an updated list of the legal instruments on counter-terrorism that it had adopted and a list of States that had signed or ratified those instruments. It also provided information on two counter-terrorism agreements that had been concluded under its auspices during the reporting period. The first was an agreement between the member States of CIS on cooperation in the training of counter-terrorism department or unit specialists on educational establishments of competent authorities of the Commonwealth. The agreement had been signed by all of the States members of CIS, but it was not yet in force. The second agreement addressed cooperation in the provision of material and technical supplies to competent authorities combating terrorism and other forms of extremism. It had also been signed by all of the CIS member States, but it had not yet entered into force.

97. **INTERPOL** reported that it accorded high priority to combating international terrorism. Its Fusion Task Force had identified members of terrorist organizations, built the capacity of member countries to address terrorism, shared and compiled information and provided analytical support to address the issue. Within the Task Force, regional projects had been created in the Middle East and North Africa; Central and South America; East, West and Southern Africa; Central and South Asia; and South-East Asia and the Pacific islands. Each regional project had held annual working group meetings that brought together experts to exchange information, examine trends and discuss case studies.

98. INTERPOL had also taken action to track the illicit sale and movement of firearms. Its Firearms Programme included a firearms trace request system, which allowed investigators to request the ownership history of a firearm, and a firearms reference table, which facilitated the use of the trace request system. The programme also included the INTERPOL Ballistic Information Network, which was

a platform for sharing ballistics data, and the INTERPOL Illicit Arms Record and Tracing Management System, which enabled the reporting of firearms that were known or were suspected of having been diverted into the illicit market. It had also supported the rapid exchange of information on the international movement of licit firearms that were suspected of having been involved in the commission of terrorist acts.

99. INTERPOL had also worked closely with the Security Council sanctions committees established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 1988 (2011). This collaboration had led to the creation of the INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notice for individuals and entities subject to Security Council sanctions, which had been an effective tool in implementing the different sanctions regimes to counter terrorist activities. The main purpose of the Special Notice was to alert law enforcement agencies worldwide that a given individual or entity was subject to Security Council sanctions and to assist law enforcement officials in taking action in accordance with national laws. Special Notices were circulated to INTERPOL member countries through the INTERPOL secure communications network (I-24/7).

100. The **League of Arab States** provided an updated list of the legal instruments that it had adopted, and a list of States that had signed or ratified those instruments.

101. The **South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation** transmitted an updated list of the legal instruments on counter-terrorism that it had adopted, and a list of States that had signed or ratified those instruments.

III. Status of international legal instruments relating to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism

102. Currently, there are 40 instruments, 18 universal (14 instruments and 4 recent amendments) and 22 regional, pertaining to the subject of international terrorism. The status of international legal instruments is available from the website of the Sixth Committee.[3]

A. Universal instruments

United Nations

A. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, 1973

B. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, 1979

C. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, 1997

D. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, 1999

E. International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, 2005

[3] www.un.org/en/ga/sixth.

International Atomic Energy Agency

F. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, 1979

G. Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, 2005

International Civil Aviation Organization

H. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, 1963

I. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, 1970

J. Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, 2010

K. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, 1971

L. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, 1988

M. Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, 1991

N. Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation, 2010

International Maritime Organization

O. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 1988

P. Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 2005

Q. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, 1988

R. Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, 2005

B. Regional instruments

African Union

A. OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, 1999

B. Protocol to the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, 2004

Association of Southeast Asian Nations

C. ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism, 2007

Commonwealth of Independent States

D. Treaty on Cooperation among States Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Combating Terrorism, 1999

E. Protocol approving regulations on the procedure for organizing and conducting joint counter-terrorism activities on the territories of the member States of the Commonwealth of Independent States, 2002

F. Treaty of States Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States on Combating the Legalization (Laundering) of Proceeds from Crime and Financing Terrorism, 2007

Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf

G. Convention of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf on Combating Terrorism, 2004

Council of Europe

H. European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, 1977

I. Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, 2003

J. Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, 2005

K. Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism, 2005

League of Arab States

L. Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, 1998

M. Amendment to the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, 2008

N. Arab Convention on Combating Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism, 2010

Organization of American States

O. Convention to Prevent and Punish the Acts of Terrorism Taking the Form of Crimes against Persons and Related Extortion that are of International Significance, 1971

P. Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, 2002

Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation

Q. Additional Protocol on Combating Terrorism to the Agreement among the Governments of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization Participating States on Cooperation in Combating Crime, in particular in its Organized Forms, 2004

Organization of Islamic Cooperation

R. Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Combating International Terrorism, 1999

Shanghai Cooperation Organization

S. Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism, 2001

T. Shanghai Cooperation Organization Convention against Terrorism, 2009

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation

U. SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, 1987

V. Additional Protocol to the SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, 2004

IV. Information on workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism

103. **INTERPOL** reported that its Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives Terrorism Prevention Programme had focused heavily on training and raising awareness among law enforcement officials. The training programme, which brought together hundreds of participants and included tabletop exercises to assess national capabilities for prevention, had been organized by the INTERPOL Bioterrorism Unit in South America, the Middle East, Asia, Africa and Central Asia.

104. Since 2011, INTERPOL had been conducting a training programme on the implementation of sanctions imposed by the Security Council on the Taliban, Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities. In cooperation with the Government of Canada and the monitoring team of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities, the training had focused on INTERPOL tools to assist in the implementation of sanctions, including the INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notice. The training sessions were intended for officials from INTERPOL national central bureaux, national counter-terrorism units, customs authorities and financial intelligence units from Asia, South America and Europe. To date, five sessions had been held, in Argentina, France, Italy, Malaysia and Slovakia.

105. In addition, INTERPOL, with the financial support of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade of Canada, was implementing an extensive capacity-building programme intended for border control officers, immigration officials, counter-terrorism experts and officials from INTERPOL national central bureaux. The programme focused on the Asia and Africa (Sahel and Horn of Africa) regions and sought to enhance the sharing of information between the various officials while expanding their use of the INTERPOL secure communications network (I-24/7), databases and servers. INTERPOL expected that the three phases of the programme, consisting of counter-terrorism training, advanced training and operational workshops, would be completed in the targeted regions by March 2014.

106. **OPCW** reported that during 2012 it had conducted a number of national, subregional, regional and international assistance-and-protection events in order to establish or reinforce national chemical-emergency programmes and to train first responders and other specialized units. The events included national training, at the request of the State party to the Chemical Weapons Convention, in preparation for high-profile mass gatherings; international training and chemical safety management; and regional training in chemical emergencies. OPCW noted that the capacity-building activities in the area of assistance and protection raised awareness of the importance of enhanced engagement and strengthened contact with key stakeholders. Such activities also supported States parties in responding in a more effective way to the misuse of toxic chemicals. A detailed description of the activities undertaken by the Technical Secretariat in this area was contained in the report of Director-General on the status of the implementation of Article X of the Chemical Weapons Convention as at 31 December 2012 (EC-72/DG.1, dated 25 March 2013).

107. In addition, OPCW continued to provide training and assistance in promoting the peaceful uses of chemistry. During 2012, a total of 523 participants had taken part in such activities.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-eighth session
Item 84 of the provisional agenda*
Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs and *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

In conformity with General Assembly resolution 67/96, the present report outlines the progress made by the Secretariat since the last report (A/67/189) in updating the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* and the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*. The Assembly is invited to take action in the light of the conclusions drawn in paragraphs 13 and 25 of the present report.

* A/68/150.

13-40482 (E) 130813

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I. Introduction

1. The present report has been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 67/96. In paragraph 8 of the resolution, the Assembly commended the Secretary-General for the progress made in the preparation of studies of the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs*, including the increased use of the internship programme of the United Nations and further expanded cooperation with academic institutions for this purpose, as well as the progress made towards updating the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*. In paragraph 9, the Assembly noted with appreciation the contributions made by Member States to the trust fund for the elimination of the backlog in the *Repertory*, as well as to the trust fund for the updating of the *Repertoire* and, in paragraph 10, the Assembly reiterated its call for voluntary contributions to those trust funds and the sponsoring, on a voluntary basis and with no cost to the United Nations, of associate experts to assist in the updating of the two publications. In paragraph 11, the Assembly called upon the Secretary-General to continue his efforts towards updating the *Repertory* and the *Repertoire* and making them available electronically in all their respective language versions. In paragraph 12, the Assembly noted with concern that the backlog in the preparation of volume III of the *Repertory* had not been eliminated, and called upon the Secretary-General to address that issue effectively and on a priority basis, while commending the Secretary-General for some progress made in reducing the backlog. In paragraph 13, the Assembly reiterated the responsibility of the Secretary-General for the quality of the two publications and, with regard to the *Repertoire*, called upon the Secretary-General to continue to follow the modalities outlined in paragraphs 102 to 106 of his report of 18 September 1952 (A/2170). Finally, in paragraph 14, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on both the *Repertory* and the *Repertoire* to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session.

II. *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs*

A. Preparation of supplements to the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs*

2. Bearing in mind the call made upon the Secretary-General, in paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 67/96, to address effectively and on a priority basis the backlog in the preparation of volume III of the *Repertory*, the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs, acting as coordinator for the preparation of the *Repertory*, sought to significantly reduce that backlog, in particular regarding volume III, Supplements Nos. 7 to 9 (1985-1999). In line with the understanding with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations referred to in the previous report (A/67/189), the Codification Division prepared studies on Articles 42 to 47 as well as on Article 50 of the Charter regarding volume III, Supplements Nos. 7 to 9 (1985-1999), which are available online as "advance versions". Single studies for each of the aforementioned provisions of the Charter address the entire period that is covered by the three Supplements. Those studies have been placed on the *Repertory* website (un.org/law/*Repertory*). Regarding volume III, Supplements Nos. 7 to 9 (1985-1999), a draft study on Article 35 of the Charter is currently being prepared in cooperation with the University of Ottawa. Moreover, an external consultant is expected to have submitted by October 2013 a draft study on Article 41 covering the

same period. A further study on Article 51 regarding volume III, Supplements Nos. 7 to 9 (1985-1999) is currently under preparation by the Codification Division. Finally, it is anticipated that academic institutions will be further assigned with the preparation of other remaining studies to volume III of Supplements Nos. 7 to 9.

3. Significant progress has also been achieved in the preparation of studies for Supplement No. 10 (2000-2009). During the reporting period, the following additional studies have been prepared, some of them with the assistance of interns or consultants or in collaboration with academic institutions:

(a) Studies on Articles 17 (2), 18, 19 and 63 for volume II;

(b) A study on Article 73 for volume V;

(c) Studies on Articles 99 to 101 and 108 and 109 for volume VI; further studies concerning Articles 97 and 98 (the latter regarding all functions of the Secretary-General other than political and those pertaining to security matters, which are already covered in a separate study available online as "advance study") are being finalized.

4. The Department of Public Information and the Dag Hammarskjöld Library played an important role in supporting the research on the *Repertory*.

5. The current status of the publication is as follows: 28 volumes have been published[1] and 14 volumes have been finalized and submitted for translation and publication.[2] Consequently, from among the 50 volumes of which the publication as a whole (original *Repertory* and supplements thereto) should consist, work remains to be completed on eight volumes; five of those volumes pertain to Supplement No. 10, covering the most recent reviewable period, and are at different stages of preparation (see para. 3 above). The other three volumes on which work remains to be completed correspond to volume III of Supplements Nos. 7 to 9.

6. Annex I to the present report sets out the responsibilities of individual Secretariat units for the preparation of *Repertory* studies on individual Articles of the Charter. Annex II provides information on the status of the *Repertory*.

B. Availability of *Repertory* studies on the Internet

7. Studies from 42 complete volumes, including the 14 volumes in processing for publication, are available on the United Nations website for the *Repertory* (un.org/law/repertory). Advance versions of several studies on individual Articles for volume III of Supplements Nos. 7 to 9, as well as a considerable number of studies for Supplement No. 10 which have been finalized and are awaiting completion of the respective volumes, continued to be accessible on the website. The electronic version of the *Repertory* includes a full-text search feature, providing users with the opportunity to search all the studies instantaneously for any word or combination of words in the three languages of the publication, namely English, French and Spanish.

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[1] *Repertory* and Supplements Nos. 1 to 6 (1946-1984), for a total of 26 volumes, and volumes V and VI of Supplement No. 7 (1985-1988).

[2] Volumes I, II and IV of Supplement No. 7 (1985-1988); volumes I, II, IV, V and VI of Supplements Nos. 8 (1989-1994) and 9 (1995-1999); and volume I of Supplement No. 10 (2000-2009).

8. Currently, all studies available in English are on the Internet, and most of them are also available on the Internet in French and Spanish. Finalized studies awaiting publication are placed on the Internet in the language in which they have been prepared (English for most of them, and French for some of them). The Secretariat will continue to make available electronically all three language versions of the finalized *Repertory* studies.

C. Cooperation with academic institutions

9. The well-established cooperation with Columbia University Law School continued for the tenth consecutive year, which contributed to the preparation of a study on Article 50 for volume III of Supplements Nos. 7 to 9 and a study of Article 63 for volume IV of Supplement No. 10 of the *Repertory*. The cooperation with the University of Ottawa, Faculty of Law, also continued for the third consecutive year and contributed to the completion of a study on Article 18 for volume II of Supplement No. 10 and the preparation of a study on Article 35 for volume III of Supplements Nos. 7 to 9. Furthermore, a study was prepared, in cooperation with Concord Law School, on Article 73 for volume V of Supplement No. 10.

D. Trust fund

10. In its resolution 67/96, the General Assembly reiterated its call for voluntary contributions to the trust fund established pursuant to its resolution 59/44, in order to eliminate the backlog in the *Repertory*. Accordingly, a note verbale was sent to all permanent missions to the United Nations, reminding them of the possibility of making voluntary contributions to the trust fund and inviting them to bring the question of funding for the *Repertory* to the attention of private institutions and individuals that might wish to assist in that regard. Since the submission of the last report of the Secretary-General on 26 July 2012, no new contributions have been received by the trust fund.

11. A consultant, financed through the trust fund, is currently working on the preparation of a study on Article 41 for volume III of Supplements Nos. 7 to 9 (1985-1999). The further use of consultants for the preparation of studies pertaining to volumes that are near completion is envisaged. Additional contributions to the trust fund are strongly encouraged so as to allow the Secretariat to carry out the effective elimination of the backlog in the *Repertory*.

E. Recommendations of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

12. The Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization considered the question of the *Repertory* and the *Repertoire* at its session held from 19 to 27 February 2013. In its report (A/68/33, para. 56), the Special Committee recommended, inter alia, with regard to the *Repertory*, that the General Assembly commend the Secretary-General for the progress made in the preparation of studies, including the increased use of the internship programme of the United Nations and further expanded cooperation

with academic institutions for this purpose; note with appreciation the contributions made by Member States to the trust fund for the elimination of the backlog in the *Repertory*; reiterate its call for voluntary contributions to the trust fund so as to further support the Secretariat in carrying out the effective elimination of that backlog, as well as the sponsoring, on a voluntary basis, and with no cost to the United Nations, of associate experts to assist in the updating of the publication; call upon the Secretary-General to continue his efforts towards updating the publication and making it available electronically in all its language versions; note with concern that the backlog in the preparation of volume III of the *Repertory* has not been eliminated, and call upon the Secretary-General to address that issue effectively and on a priority basis, while commending the Secretary-General for some progress made in reducing the backlog; and reiterate the responsibility of the Secretary-General for the quality of the *Repertory*.

F. Conclusions

13. **With respect to the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs*, in the light of the foregoing, the General Assembly may wish:**

(a) To note the current status of the publication, including the progress made in the preparation of *Repertory* studies and in their posting on the Internet in three languages (English, French and Spanish);

(b) To consider the recommendations of the Special Committee (see para. 12 above) concerning the increased use of the internship programme of the United Nations and the further expanded cooperation with academic institutions for the preparation of studies; voluntary contributions to the trust fund for the elimination of the backlog in the *Repertory* so as to further support the Secretariat in carrying out the effective elimination of that backlog; the sponsoring, on a voluntary basis, and with no cost to the United Nations, of associate experts to assist in the updating of the publication; the call upon the Secretary-General to continue his efforts towards updating the publication and making it available electronically in all its language versions, and to continue to address effectively and on a priority basis the elimination of the backlog in volume III of the *Repertory*; and the reiteration of the Secretary-General's responsibility for the quality of the *Repertory*;

(c) To note the progress made towards the elimination of the backlog through the utilization of the trust fund; to further note that no contributions have been made since the last report of the Secretary-General and, therefore, to strongly encourage States to make additional contributions to the trust fund.

III. *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*

A. Mandate and preparation

14. The *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*, originally mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 686 (VII) of 5 December 1952, continues to provide a record of the evolving practice and procedure of the Security Council in the framework of the Charter of the United Nations and the Council's provisional

rules of procedure. Most recently, by its resolution 67/96, the General Assembly called upon the Secretary-General to continue his efforts towards updating the *Repertoire* and making it available electronically in all its respective language versions.

15. Pursuant to the mandate provided by the General Assembly, the Secretariat has continued to make progress in the preparation of supplements to the *Repertoire* since the last report. In the past year the Secretariat worked on the sixteenth and seventeenth Supplements to the *Repertoire*, covering the years 2010 and 2011 within the context of the modalities outlined in paragraphs 102 to 106 of the Secretary-General's report of 18 September 1952.

16. The timely completion of the sixteenth Supplement (2008-2009), which was made available electronically in an advance version on the *Repertoire* section of the Security Council website in 2012, allowed the Secretariat to focus on the contemporary practice of the Security Council from 2010 onwards. An advance version of part I of the seventeenth Supplement has been posted on the *Repertoire* section of the Security Council website and advance versions of the remaining parts will follow as soon as they become available. Preparations for the eighteenth Supplement (2012-2013) are well under way so that actual drafting can commence in January 2014.

17. Within the limits of available resources, the Secretariat has continued to produce the *Repertoire* expeditiously, consistent with accuracy and balance, by employing several efficiency-enhancing initiatives, such as the specialized training of staff; the further development of an internal database to record and retrieve the mounting body of past and current practices and procedures of the Security Council and to generate tables and text; and the updating of internal guidelines and templates to capture staff knowledge and ensure consistency in the preparation of the *Repertoire*.

18. The preparation of supplements to the *Repertoire* has not been without its challenges. Although the Secretariat has managed to sustain progress towards updating the *Repertoire* and providing Member States with information on current Council practice, it has continued to face challenges in terms of editing, translating, indexing and publishing those supplements. Different offices in the Secretariat are working together to address existing resource constraints and delays in publishing the supplements.

B. Availability of *Repertoire* studies on the Internet

19. To allow access to information as quickly as possible, the Secretariat has posted on the *Repertoire* section of the Security Council website an advance version of the finalized chapters of the *Repertoire* (see annex III). In addition to the published Supplements, an advance version has been posted of all chapters of the fourteenth to sixteenth Supplements (2000-2009), which have yet to be published. The site, which provides a user-friendly interface by allowing quick access to the wealth of information on the practices of the Security Council contained in the *Repertoire*, is available in all official languages.

20. In addition to the preparation of the *Repertoire*, the Secretariat, upon request, provides information on questions received directly and through the *Repertoire*

section of the Security Council website relating to both the current and past practice of the Council and its subsidiary organs. During the reporting period, it responded, in a timely and accurate fashion, to communications and requests for information from Member States as well as from officials of the United Nations system and staff of other international organizations, non-governmental organizations, students, academic scholars and researchers and the private sector.

21. The Secretariat is also in the process of making the *Repertoire* available through the United Nations eCollection, which is a research tool containing all current publications of the United Nations. As part of its work on the *Repertoire* and to make the information contained therein more widely accessible, the Secretariat is also publishing, on a quarterly basis, a table of mandate components of current peacekeeping and political missions and, at the beginning of each year, a paper on highlights of Security Council practice in the preceding year. Both documents are available on the website of the Security Council.

C. Publication in language versions (print and electronic)

22. In compliance with General Assembly resolution 55/222, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to publish future supplements to the *Repertoire* in all six official languages, the tenth and eleventh Supplements were the first supplements to be published in all official languages. The twelfth and thirteenth Supplements (1993-1999) will soon be available on the *Repertoire* section of the Security Council website in all official languages, followed by the fourteenth Supplement (2000-2003), the translation of which is in process. The fifteenth Supplement (2004-2007) will be submitted for translation into all official languages once the indexing of the English file is complete, and subsequent supplements will be submitted as soon as they are edited. The Secretariat continues to make every effort to post the latest supplements of the *Repertoire* in the six official languages as soon as they are available.

D. Resources

23. The preparation and publication of the *Repertoire*, as well as the maintenance of its website in all official languages, would not have been possible without the continuing support of the General Assembly. At the same time, in an environment of financial constraint, voluntary contributions to the trust fund for the updating of the *Repertoire* remain an important element for sustaining progress on the *Repertoire*, maintaining its website and continuing to improve the accessibility of information about Council practice.

24. The infusion of extrabudgetary resources has enabled the Secretariat to retain the services of temporary staff assisting in the preparation of the *Repertoire* and to work simultaneously on several volumes of the publication. Since the previous report, contributions to the trust fund have been received from China and Turkey. In addition, Switzerland contributed by sponsoring an associate expert in the Security Council Practices and Charter Research Branch, who has been making a valuable contribution to advancing the work on the *Repertoire* and thus helping the Secretariat in its efforts towards updating the publication. To continue meeting that goal, the Secretary-General invites Member States to continue to support the

Secretariat's work on advancing the *Repertoire* through their voluntary contributions.

E. Conclusions

25. **With respect to the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*, in the light of the foregoing and the recommendations made by the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization at its session held from 19 to 27 February 2013, the General Assembly may wish:**

(a) **To note the progress made towards the updating of the *Repertoire*, including through the utilization of the trust fund for the updating of the *Repertoire*;**

(b) **To express appreciation for the contributions to the trust fund and reiterate its call for voluntary contributions to that trust fund;**

(c) **To note the continual efforts to post the *Repertoire* in electronic form in all language versions on the United Nations website;**

(d) **To note with appreciation the support that Switzerland has extended by sponsoring, on a voluntary basis, an associate expert to assist in the preparation of the *Repertoire*, and to encourage other Member States in a position to do so to consider providing such assistance.**

Annex I

Secretariat units bearing primary responsibility for the preparation of *Repertory* studies on individual Articles of the Charter of the United Nations[a]

Department	*Repertory volume*
Office of Legal Affairs	Volume I: Articles 1 to 7
	Volume II: Articles 13 (l) (a), 18, 19 and 22
	Volume VI: Articles 92 to 99, 102 to 105 and 108 to 111
Department of Political Affairs	Volume II: Articles 10, 12, 13 (1) (a), 14 and 16
	Volume III: Articles 23 to 39 and 107
	Volume V: Articles 73 to 85, 87 and 88
Department of Peacekeeping Operations	Volume III: Articles 40 to 54 and 106
Office for Disarmament Affairs	Volume II: Article 11
Department for General Assembly and Conference Management	Volume II: Articles 9, 15, 20 and 21
	Volume IV: Articles 60, 61, 62 (3) and (4), 65 to 69 and 72
	Volume V: Articles 86 and 89 to 91
Department of Management	Volume II: Article 17
	Volume VI: Articles 100 (1) and 101
Department of Management with Office of Legal Affairs	Volume VI: Article 100 (2)
Department of Economic and Social Affairs	Volume II: Articles 8[b] and 13 (1) (b) and (2)
	Volume IV: Articles 55 (a) and (b), 57 to 59, 62 (1), 63, 64, 70 and 71
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	Volume II: Article 13 (1) (b)
	Volume IV: Articles 55 (c), 56 and 62 (2)
Office for Outer Space Affairs	Volume II: Article 13 (1) (a)

[a] This distribution is the result of several decisions of the Interdepartmental Committee on Charter Repertory taken at various times since 1996 and is subject to review by the Committee.

[b] The Department of Management (Office of Human Resources Management) is responsible for the preparation of Article 8 for the period up to and including 1996. For the period from 1997 onward, that responsibility falls to the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

Annex II

Status of the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* (July 2013)

Volumes published and on the Internet	Volumes submitted for publication and on the Internet	Studies on the Internet (pertaining to volumes not submitted for publication)	Studies in preparation or in review

Note: The organization of studies in volumes, as indicated below, relates to Supplements Nos. 6 to 10, and varies for the original *Repertory* and Supplements Nos. 1 to 5.

Volumes, Articles	*Original Repertory*	*Supplements*									
		1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6 1979-1984*	*7 1985-1988*	*8 1989-1994*	*9 1995-1999*	*10 2000-2009*
Volume I							I	I	I	I	I
Articles 1-8											
Volume II							II	II	II	II	II
Articles 9-15, 17-22											
Article 16											
Volume III							III	III	III	III	III
Articles 23 (1, first phrase) and (3), 24-32, and 33 (2)											
Articles 23 (1, second phrase) and (2), 33 (1), 35 (General Assembly) and 51											
Articles 34, 35 (Security Council), 36-39, 42-47 and 50											
Articles 40, 41, 48, 49 and 52-54											
Volume IV							IV	IV	IV	IV	IV
Articles 55 (a)-(b), 57 and 62 (2)											
Articles 55 (c), 56 and 63											
Articles 58-62 (1, 3, 4) and 64-72											
Volume V							V	V	V	V	V
Article 73											
Articles 74-85, 87 and 88											
Article 86 and 89-91											

Volumes, Articles	*Original Repertory*	*Supplements*									
		1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6 1979-1984*	*7 1985-1988*	*8 1989-1994*	*9 1995-1999*	*10 2000-2009*
Volume VI							**VI**	**VI**	**VI**	**VI**	**VI**
Articles 92-96, 98 (treaties; political and security matters), 99-103, 106-111											
Articles 97 and 98 (remaining parts)											
Articles 104 and 105											

Studies prepared from 1954 to 1980

Studies prepared from 1996 to 2012

Annex III

Status of the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* (July 2013)

Supplements published and posted on the Internet at un.org/en/sc/*Repertoire*/	Advance version available on the Internet	Parts in preparation
[redacted]		

A. Status of the completed *Repertoire* Supplements

Supplement	*Status*	*Languages*
Original *Repertoire* and Supplements I-IX 1946-1984	[redacted]	English, French
Supplement X-XI 1985-1992 Supplements X (1985-1988) and XI (1989-1992)		Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish[a]
Supplement XII (1993-1995)		English, other languages ready for web posting
Supplement XIII (1996-1999)		English, other languages ready for web posting
Supplement XIV (2000-2003)		English, translation into other languages in progress
Supplement XV (2004-2007)		English
Supplement XVI (2008-2009)		English

[a] As mandated by the General Assembly in resolution 55/222, these Supplements and future Supplements to the *Repertoire* are to be published in all official languages of the United Nations.

B. Status of *Repertoire* Supplements in preparation

	Parts (procedural and constitutional)									
	I Overview	*II Provisional rules of procedure*	*III Purposes and principles of the Charter*	*IV Relations with other United Nations organs*	*V Functions and powers of the Security Council*	*VI Pacific settlement of disputes*	*VII Actions with respect to breaches of the peace*	*VIII Regional arrangements*	*IX Subsidiary organs: Committees other bodies*	*X Subsidiary organs: peacekeeping and peacebuilding*
Supplement XVII (2010-2011)	[redacted]									

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General Assembly

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Sixty-eighth session
Item 101 of the provisional agenda*
Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General hereby transmits to the General Assembly the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute for the period from August 2012 to July 2013 and the proposed programme of work and estimated budget for 2013 and 2014.

The report was considered and approved for submission to the General Assembly by the Board of Trustees of the Institute at the sixtieth session of the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, held from 26 to 28 June 2013. The Board of Trustees stresses the importance of the activities of the Institute in supporting the efforts of the international community towards disarmament, arms control and peace and security, especially as other elements of the United Nations disarmament machinery have been struggling to make progress, indeed, even to remain relevant. However, the Board also has expressed its serious concern about both the impact on the Institute of current adverse funding circumstances and also, given the limited scope of the subvention from the United Nations regular budget towards meeting the costs of the Director and the Institute staff, about the increasingly heavy reliance necessarily placed on voluntary contributions by States Members of the United Nations to the important work of the Institute.

* A/68/150.

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Report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute for the period from August 2012 to July 2013 and the proposed programme of work and estimated budget for 2013 and 2014

Summary

The present report covers the activities of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) from August 2012 to July 2013. The report was considered by the Board of Trustees at the sixtieth session of the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, held from 26 to 28 June 2013. It was prepared in compliance with General Assembly resolution 39/148 H, in which the Assembly requested the Director of UNIDIR to report annually on the activities of the Institute. The present report highlights the programmatic achievements during this period, as well as the current institutional and financial situation. By means of the present report, the Board of Trustees transmits to the Secretary-General its recommendation that a subvention be provided from the regular budget for the biennium 2014-2015 (cost-adjusted), while conveying its regret that the subvention will not, despite a decade of recommendations, be increased in the biennium 2014-2015. At the same time, the Board recommends that efforts continue to be pursued to increase the subvention, and that these efforts be supported by the Secretary-General, the Secretariat and Member States.

The work of UNIDIR is structured into five programmatic themes: weapons of mass destruction, weapons of societal disruption, security and society, emerging security threats, and process and practice. UNIDIR promotes progress on disarmament, arms control, peace and security in a number of ways, including offering analyses of current security problems with a focus on policy-oriented solutions and working closely with Member States to support ongoing negotiations.

The Director also reports on the status of voluntary funds received from Governments and other sources, which cover the vast majority of the budget of the Institute and finance all its operational activities. As voluntary funds have traditionally come from only a handful of Member States, UNIDIR has been actively seeking to expand its donor base as part of its resource mobilization strategy. Contributions earmarked for projects have been increasing slowly but steadily over the past several years, although there is increasing competition for a smaller pool of funding available.

At the same time, the Institute continues to see erosion in the volume of core contributions, despite success in attracting new donors and steadily increasing project funding. This is the essence of the problem — it is the core support that underpins the planning, management, administrative and other activities necessary for UNIDIR to give effect to its programmes and outputs, and ensures day-to-day operation of the essential support infrastructure on which both research and projects rely. This growing gap between project funding and institutional funding is unsustainable; as in any organization, there is a floor of core support required to enable the Institute to operate.

The present report highlights the continuing importance of the subvention from the United Nations regular budget. Not only does the subvention guarantee the

independence of the Director of UNIDIR, but Member States, the Board of Trustees and the General Assembly have repeatedly recommended that the subvention should, in addition, help to defray the costs of the institutional core staff.

In 2005, the General Assembly adopted resolution 60/89, and in 2010, resolution 65/87, recommending that the Secretary-General implement the relevant recommendations of the Office of Internal Oversight Services and the decisions of the Board of Trustees, and that most institutional staff costs should be funded from the regular budget within existing resources. The Director notes that in recent history the subvention has fallen far short of those costs; in 2014 the subvention will cover only 84 per cent of the cost of the Director alone.

The value of UNIDIR to the international community is based on its status as an autonomous institution within the United Nations system, and this autonomy remains critical to the Institute's ability to effectively fulfil its mandate to provide independent research and analysis to all Member States. As recently as 2011, in resolution 65/87, the General Assembly emphasized the importance of the Institute as a stand-alone, autonomous institution. In an era when much of the United Nations disarmament machinery is seized up, the proven ability of UNIDIR to provide practical, policy-oriented solutions for progress and its ability to work outside the political constraints hampering other United Nations bodies should be even more valuable to help to meet the priorities of both the Secretary-General and Member States in the disarmament arena. It thus is critical that this autonomy be preserved for the Institute to continue providing its unique supporting role. In this regard, Member States, including the Institute's largest donors, as well as the Board of Trustees, while expressing support for the overall United Nations reform process, have expressed concerns about possible negative impacts on the Institute and its work stemming from the proposal for the consolidation of UNIDIR into a larger entity focused on libraries, training and research under the United Nations change management process.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report covers the activities of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) during the period from August 2012 to July 2013 and the proposed programme of work and estimated budget for 2013 and 2014.

2. For more than 30 years, UNIDIR has been at the forefront of efforts to create holistic approaches to disarmament, peace and security, focusing on human security, bridge-building and raising awareness about the need for cross-stakeholder cooperation. That highlights the Institute's unique role: as a trusted member of the United Nations system and disarmament machinery, but at the same time a source of independent information and analysis, as well as an agent of change. In an era where much of the United Nations disarmament machinery remains critically challenged, the contributions of UNIDIR to progress on arms control, disarmament and security are ever more important.

3. As the global financial crisis has stricken many States, ministries of foreign affairs are seeing staff reductions and budget cuts. Thus, the services provided by UNIDIR for the diplomatic, policy and practitioner communities are increasingly in demand. Yet, under the dire economic circumstances, research and outreach efforts related to arms control and disarmament are among the first activities to be downsized, leading to a seriously degraded funding environment for voluntarily funded organizations such as UNIDIR. As a direct result of the financial crisis, between 2011 and May 2013, UNIDIR lost two full-time and one part-time core staff members. In addition, the quarterly journal *Disarmament Forum* has ceased publication owing to lack of financial support.

4. To address those circumstances, UNIDIR continues to seek economies through full-cost recovery at the project level as well as institutional processes related to project development and results-based budgeting, and implement a resource mobilization strategy. But without sustained support from Member States, not just for specific project activities but for the Institute itself, the capacity of UNIDIR to maintain a useful level of support to the Member States will be degraded.

A. Vision statement

5. The driving vision of UNIDIR is that of a world in which human security is ensured, where peace prevails over conflict, weapons of mass destruction are eliminated, conventional arms proliferation is avoided and reduced military spending accompanies global development and prosperity, as envisioned in Article 26 of the Charter of the United Nations. UNIDIR thus seeks to serve as an agent of progressive change aimed at meeting those goals.

B. Mission statement

6. As an autonomous research institute within the United Nations, the mission of UNIDIR is to assist the international community in finding and implementing solutions to disarmament and security challenges. Through its research and educational efforts, the Institute seeks to advance arms control and disarmament, contribute to conflict prevention and promote the development of a peaceful and prosperous world. UNIDIR strives to anticipate new security challenges and threats,

and to develop possible methods to address them before they become critical. Finally, UNIDIR serves as a bridge — both among United Nations disarmament, security and development organizations and between the United Nations system and the broader security community — to create the necessary synergies to address and mitigate the effects of insecurity at the international, regional and local levels.

II. Programme of work

7. The work of UNIDIR is divided into five research programmes: weapons of mass destruction; weapons of societal disruption; security and society; emerging security threats; and process and practice. This structure ensures that UNIDIR addresses a wide range of security issues as foreseen in its mandate, provides easier entry points for users of the research conducted by the Institute and helps donors to focus on their areas of interest.

A. Weapons of mass destruction

8. The mandate of UNIDIR places a high priority on work aimed at the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons. Projects for the current period are described below.

1. Transparency and accountability in nuclear disarmament

9. Transparency and accountability regarding nuclear weapons and materials is a critical foundation for disarmament. The project on transparency and accountability in nuclear disarmament, begun in 2012, explores legal and practical measures to expand to other nuclear-weapon States the transparency and verification arrangements that were developed as part of the Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States of America on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (the New START Treaty). A two-part study, "A New START Model for Transparency in Nuclear Disarmament", was published early in 2013. The project is seeking funding in 2013 to test a prototype of the model with a select number of States.

2. International cooperation mechanisms on nuclear security

10. UNIDIR began its project on international mechanisms for cooperation on nuclear security in 2010 and completed it in December 2012. The project achieved a better understanding among diplomats of the nuclear security agenda, the progress that has been made so far, the scope of ongoing efforts and the technical and institutional challenges. The project produced several papers on various aspects of nuclear security, as well as recommendations on ways to move forward. UNIDIR intends to deepen its work on the nuclear security culture and Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) as part of the 2013-2014 programme of work.

3. Promoting implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

11. UNIDIR, in conjunction with the Geneva Forum, held six meetings in 2012-2013 on 12 specific subjects (representing the three pillars of disarmament,

non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy) related to the action plan on nuclear disarmament agreed at the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (see NPT/CONF.2010/50 (Vol. I), part I, *Conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions*) to support diplomats preparing for the 2012-2013 meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. UNIDIR also co-sponsored, in April 2013, a briefing on issues related to negotiations of a fissile materials treaty in Geneva. During 2013-2014, UNIDIR will continue its support of the review process.

12. UNIDIR collaborated with the Federation of American Scientists and the Natural Resources Defense Council on a study promoting de-alerting of nuclear weapons as one of the next key steps in promoting disarmament and the goals of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. A report, "Reducing Alert Rates of Nuclear Weapons" (UNIDIR/2012/6), was produced early in 2013.

4. Support for the Open-Ended Working Group on Nuclear Disarmament

13. The General Assembly, by resolution 67/56, established an Open-Ended Working Group to develop proposals to take forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations. UNIDIR has been requested to assist the Chair in conducting the Group's work, including provision of a background paper and participation of Institute staff as panellists for the Group's discussions.

5. Verification of a zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East

14. Confidence-building and trust in a verification mechanism will be critical to achieving the long-standing goal of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East. UNIDIR continues to seek funds for a multi-year joint project with the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) to develop verification methodologies though an interactive process with regional experts, a process that in and of itself could serve as a confidence-building measure within the Middle East. The concept is to build regional buy-in for acceptance of the zone through the process of elucidating the possible options for verification and compliance monitoring that would be acceptable to all.

6. Improving implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

15. In 2012, UNIDIR produced a study entitled "A Peer-Review Mechanism for the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention" (UNIDIR/2012/9), aimed at exploring how a process of peer review could help States Parties to improve their implementation of the Treaty and promote confidence in compliance. The Institute is now seeking support for building and testing a prototype peer-review mechanism.

7. Supporting the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

16. In 2013, UNIDIR and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons began planning a structured programme of cooperation for 2013-2014 designed to support the Convention at a time of change in its focus. The first joint

briefing was held in The Hague in February 2013, entitled: "The Chemical Weapons Convention: the New Agenda". Further joint events and projects are being developed.

B. Weapons of societal disruption

17. Use of conventional weapons in conflict zones has an immediate impact on local societies. In particular, trafficking of conventional weapons has led to severe societal disruption and ineffective governance. Projects for this period are described below.

Norms on explosive weapons

18. Building on the UNIDIR project "Discourse on explosive weapons", during 2011-2012 a project focusing on norms was undertaken. The project sought to deepen the understanding of the norms governing management of explosive weapons by States and was aimed at supporting the development of policy and practice that would enhance the protection of civilians against the effects of explosive weapons. The project was completed late in 2012 and produced a study, "Protecting Civilians from the Effects of Explosive Weapons: an Analysis of International Legal and Policy Standards".

C. Security and society

19. UNIDIR was a pioneer in developing thinking about disarmament as a human security issue and the Institute coined the expression "disarmament as humanitarian action" in 2003 for a project of the same name. The interface between security and local communities and the individual is the focus of the security and society programme, with particular emphasis on how insecurity affects society and its structures. Projects for this period are described below.

1. Catastrophic humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons

20. Building upon its well-developed body of work in this area and in the wake of the emphasis on the issue at the 2010 Review Conference, UNIDIR has turned its "disarmament as humanitarian action" lens to the issue of nuclear weapons, starting with a conference on 28 August 2012 in Geneva. UNIDIR supported the meeting in Oslo on 13 March 2013 dedicated to exploring the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons, and produced two background papers. This issue will remain on UNIDIR's programme of work for the next year.

2. Lethal autonomous robotic technologies

21. Along with growing international concerns about the use of armed unmanned vehicles in combat, there is a need to look beyond the current capabilities and usage of armed unmanned vehicles to the implications for international security and society of the next generation of technology: autonomous robotics. The development of autonomous robotic weapons systems not only raises profound questions about the future conduct of warfare, but also societal, ethical and moral considerations. The Institute's seminar on 23 May 2013, lethal autonomous robots, was designed to bring together practitioners in the arena of human rights with the

disarmament community to begin a cross-stakeholder dialogue on this complex issue. The Institute will engage in a number of activities on this subject during its 2013-2014 programme of work.

D. Emerging security threats

22. One of UNIDIR's strengths is its role as an early warning system for trends that could emerge as serious threats to international peace and security. Raising awareness of emerging threats at an early stage is critical, so as to prevent and mitigate threats in advance of crisis tipping points. In 2012-2013, the Emerging Security Threats programme has continued to expand its work following the establishment of a programme lead in 2011, looking to develop projects in areas such as environmental security. Projects for this period are described below.

1. Cybersecurity

23. There has been increasing concern throughout the international community on issues surrounding cybersecurity. UNIDIR has long been engaged in elucidating these issues, since its first conference on the subject in 1999.

24. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 66/24, a group of governmental experts was established in 2011 to study threats in the sphere of information security and possible cooperative measures to address them, including norms, rules or principles of responsible behaviour of States and confidence-building measures. UNIDIR was selected as consultant to the group, a role it played in the successful 2010 group of governmental experts on the same topic.

25. During 2012-2013, UNIDIR worked with partners — the Center for Strategic and International Studies and the Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy (University of Hamburg) — on an open-source survey of State activities and multilateral efforts to avoid conflict in the cyber domain. The first edition will be published in 2013. UNIDIR is convinced of the value of open-source research in this field, and is in the process of developing a project for a second edition in 2014 or 2015.

26. In November 2012, the Institute held the first of a planned annual series of conferences on cybersecurity. Similar to the annual UNIDIR international space security conference, which over the past 10 years has helped to build more universal understanding of the threats to space assets and the requirement for multilateral solutions, UNIDIR intends to use such a conference to explore the risks of cyberconflict and potential mechanisms for minimizing those risks. Conferences will be held in 2013 and 2014.

2. Space security

27. UNIDIR has been involved in research and awareness-raising on the threats to the peaceful use of space since the mid-1980s, and has held an annual space security conference since 2002.

28. In 2013, the conference theme was "Space Security 2013: enhancing confidence, ensuring space stability". This year UNIDIR provided a special briefing on space security to States Members of the African Group in Geneva. Work to develop the agenda for 2014 has commenced.

29. UNIDIR, with the support of the European Union, is working to build international understanding of, and support for, a code of conduct for outer space activities through a series of regional meetings, background papers, expert consultations and support activities throughout 2013. The project is due for completion at the end of 2013.

30. UNIDIR is acting as a consultant for the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-building Measures in Outer Space Activities, mandated by the General Assembly in resolution 65/68, which will complete its work in July 2013. The Institute is developing concepts for follow-up activities focused on implementation of a transparency and confidence-building measures regime during its 2013-2014 programme of work.

E. Process and practice

31. Establishing multilateral and regional disarmament instruments is only the first step in what is often a long and complicated road to results. The placement of UNIDIR within the United Nations — yet as an autonomous body — provides the Institute a unique position from which to assess the implementation and results of disarmament instruments, develop targeted tools to assist implementation efforts and recommend improved processes and better methods of stakeholder cooperation and collaboration. Projects for this period are described below.

1. Supporting the United Nations disarmament machinery

32. UNIDIR has continued to address the issues plaguing the United Nations disarmament machinery during 2012 and 2013 through briefings and analyses, and will continue to do so under the 2014 programme of work.

33. In that period, a significant focus has been on those aspects of the mandate of the Institute that relate to assisting ongoing negotiations, pushing forward new negotiations and promoting informed participation of States. This has included analysis of the action plan approved at the 2010 Review Conference, particularly on matters of transparency in nuclear disarmament, improving the functioning and outcome of the various disarmament forums (especially the Conference on Disarmament); and consideration of the potential of alternative mechanisms and approaches for advancing the disarmament agenda. On 15 May 2013, UNIDIR co-sponsored with the Republic of Indonesia a seminar, attended by more than 100 Geneva diplomats and members of civil society, on "Exploring avenues to address the stalemate in the CD". Work designed to stimulate progress at the Conference on Disarmament will continue through the 2013-2014 period.

2. Evidence-based programming design for reintegration

34. In August 2011, UNIDIR initiated a project on evidence-based programme design for reintegration. This project was undertaken in direct support of the stated goals and the strategic priorities of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration for 2011-2013. Building upon the "best process" approach developed by UNIDIR, the present project has three phases: (a) Phase I, completed in 2012, developed a framework for working with evidence in the design of reintegration programming; (b) Phase II, initiated in April 2012 and projected to conclude in August 2013, is translating that approach into a prototype

tool and process for reintegration practitioners; and (c) Phase III will carry out both pilot testing of the prototype and capacity-building for evidence-based programme design in field offices. Fundraising is under way for phase III to carry the project through 2014.

3. Supporting negotiation of the Arms Trade Treaty

35. UNIDIR began work in 2008 to support the process of developing an arms trade treaty. In April 2013, the second round of negotiations successfully produced the first-ever treaty setting international standards for regulating the trade in conventional arms. A study on the outcome of the negotiations will be published in 2013. UNIDIR intends to build on its expertise in this area and to remain fully engaged with supporting implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty during the 2013-2014 work programme.

4. Towards greater efficiency of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects

36. Since the adoption of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects in 2001, the Institute has regularly analysed national reports submitted by Member States on their implementation activities.

37. The project entitled "Implementing the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms: analysis of reports submitted by States (2002-2011)", in partnership with the Small Arms Survey, was completed late in 2012. Member States have consistently used these biennial analyses in crafting measures to improve their own activities related to the Programme of Action and to bolster the regime as a whole. The most recent analysis was released in August 2012 at a side event at the review conference for the Programme of Action.

5. Supporting the use of International Small Arms Control Standards

38. UNIDIR and the Monterey Institute of International Studies are establishing concrete indicators for each module under the International Small Arms Control Standards, implemented by the United Nations Coordinating Action on Small Arms initiative, to assist with the implementation of global commitments to control small arms and light weapons through a comprehensive, yet easy to use, software tool. Following the successful building of a prototype in 2012, the tool is being tested during 2013. The final product will allow the user to generate statistics on implementation efforts, prioritize critical areas, measure implementation trends over time and identify areas for improvement. This will assist in promoting the International Small Arms Control Standards as the normative basis for assessment, evaluation and reporting on national efforts to control small arms and light weapons. Under the 2013-2014 programme of work, UNIDIR will develop concepts for the use of similar tools to be applied to other arms control regimes.

F. Education

39. In fulfilling its mandate to provide the international community with more diversified and complete data, studies and analyses, UNIDIR considers education to be a key pillar of its activities.

40. UNIDIR has recently started to publish a series of concise briefings on disarmament and security issues, entitled "Understanding Disarmament". Each volume has a single topic and covers the key historical elements, a review of the current state of affairs, significant controversies or differences in positions on the topic, potential next steps, key terminology and suggested further reading. While the primary audience for the series is disarmament decision makers and practitioners, "Understanding Disarmament" will be a useful tool for students and civil society looking for a place to learn about these issues. The first "Understanding Disarmament" volume will focus on fissile materials.

41. "Understanding Disarmament" will be produced in an electronic book format readable on mobile devices. Features of electronic books such as annotation via margin notes and links to dictionaries or to additional content make this format an ideal pedagogic tool. In addition, UNIDIR will actively encourage translation of the volumes into languages other than English.

G. Geneva Forum

42. UNIDIR is a founding partner of the Geneva Forum, along with the Quaker United Nations Office and the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding of the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies. The Geneva Forum builds partnerships among and between Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations dealing with disarmament and arms control issues of common concern. Through its public briefings and its private workshops, the Geneva Forum offers a unique space for policymakers to build arms control agendas and support current negotiations.

III. Resource mobilization strategy

43. Throughout 2012-2013, the Institute continued its focus on broadening and deepening its donor base through a targeted resource mobilization strategy. UNIDIR considers it crucial to have the widest possible donor base to reflect the mandate of the Institute to serve all Members of the United Nations. In 2012-2013, UNIDIR made considerable investment to propose a sustainable funding model for the Institute, as directed by the Department of Management of the Secretariat, "comprising regular and extrabudgetary funding required to achieve UNIDIR's mandate and objectives". This proposal, which is under review by the Board of Trustees, is expected to be submitted to the Department of Management in 2013.

44. Building new relationships. The Institute is currently in the process of building relationships with charitable foundations and familiarizing the relevant foundations with its programme of work. This is a longer-term component of the resource mobilization strategy.

45. Renewed emphasis on research partnerships. In 2013, the Institute has prioritized developing relationships with States in the Middle East and the Gulf States. It is now in the midst of a coordinated campaign to reach out to representatives from that region, meeting with the Non-Aligned Movement group in New York in early 2013, and the Group of Arab States in Geneva. UNIDIR is also now participating in the coordinating meetings of United Nations organizations with the League of Arab States.

46. Owing to its unique position within the United Nations system, partnering with other centres of excellence on disarmament and security research can offer a multiplying effect for both partners. Further, donors are increasingly encouraging collaborative efforts by research organizations, particularly between national and regional and international organizations, in order to create synergies and optimize investment. In particular, the Institute in 2013 began cooperation with the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction. As the Global Partnership seeks to change its focus from primarily field operations to non-proliferation policy development and support, there is great potential for UNIDIR, owing to its expertise and experience, to play a significant role in supporting the Partnership's objectives in 2013-2014. In 2012 and 2013, UNIDIR continued activities with long-standing partners, such as the Monterey Institute of International Studies, the Secure World Foundation, the Small Arms Survey, the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Chatham House, VERTIC, the University of Peace, and the Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy (University of Hamburg).

47. Promoting better use of the Institute by Member States and the Secretariat. The General Assembly has the possibility to request UNIDIR to undertake specific studies or activities. Such a mechanism is provided for in Article 13 of the Charter of the United Nations and in article VII of the statute of UNIDIR. This possibility permits Member States to determine a topic for analysis of most value to the majority of them — rather than research topics being predominately guided by a handful of donors and their preferences. In addition, this mechanism permits a cost-effective and equitable way for all Member States to benefit from independent analysis prior to taking decisions on substantive matters in the General Assembly or its subsidiary bodies.

48. For example, UNIDIR has conducted considerable research and analysis on how to improve the lacklustre performance of most of the United Nations disarmament machinery. A comprehensive study could be undertaken at the request of the General Assembly (as it did on deterrence in 1984 or arms regulation in 1992). Or, prior to establishing a group of governmental experts, Member States could call upon UNIDIR to produce background materials, conduct a study of the critical issues or present an objective analysis of the possible avenues for progress prior to the decision as to whether to convene such a group. UNIDIR could also be requested to present studies for focused discussion within the Disarmament Commission.

IV. Communications and outreach

49. One significant indicator of the impact of the work of UNIDIR and the reputation of the Institute is the number of requests for consultative or advisory services. Staff are regularly called upon to advise, consult with or brief interested parties. These requests come from within the United Nations system; from individual Member States and regional groups; from international, multilateral and regional organizations; and from research institutes, academic bodies, the media and civil society groups. UNIDIR receives frequent requests for assistance from Presidents of the Conference on Disarmament.

50. UNIDIR continues to implement its communications and outreach strategy, with emphasis on developing the UNIDIR brand.

51. A new visual identity was launched in 2013, including a new logo. A new website was launched to make the electronic interface easier to use and introduce innovative functionalities.

52. UNIDIR continues to develop its electronic publication series. All UNIDIR publications are available for download from the UNIDIR website in their entirety, free of charge.

53. New electronic products have been introduced in 2013, including quick read (QR) codes integrated into UNIDIR flyers and materials, e-books optimized for tablets and greater exploitation of social media tools.

V. Structure, management and staffing

54. With the restructuring of the UNIDIR programme of work in 2010, a process was initiated to bring in experts for management and development of the new programmatic architecture.

55. At the same time, a 50 per cent reduction in annual institutional support provided by a key donor Government resulted in the abolishment of the post of Deputy Director in 2012. As of May 2013, one full-time institutional staffer (translator/web assistant) and one part-time editor have also been lost as a result of funding constraints. The core staff of the Institute — that is, those staff required to ensure that UNIDIR functions in compliance with United Nations administration and financial rules and regulations, to manage researchers, and to undertake day-to-day operations such as meeting organization, editing and website maintenance — has reached a critical minimum. Institutional staffing has now been reduced to the level where further reductions will cause the Institute to be unable to support research activities. There is a foundational level of institutional capacity that, if lost, would render the Institute non-functional.

56. In addition, the Institute has ceased quarterly hard-copy publication of *Disarmament Forum* owing to staffing and funding constraints. UNIDIR remains convinced of the importance of the journal, as the sole regular United Nations publication dedicated to disarmament and security analysis. This was the sole regular output of the Institute in French. The Institute is conducting a resource analysis for other formats for the journal. However, continuation of the journal in any format will depend on donor willingness to contribute to its production.

57. The work of UNIDIR during the period covered by the present report was carried out by one director and three support staff, including funding for posts for four and a half operational core staff. The core staff, as of May 2013, included funding for posts for three and a half operational staff. The seven current researchers and three Senior Fellows (one in residence) are complemented by consultants and institutions that are commissioned for specific expertise or short-term activities.

58. Finally, as part of its disarmament education mandate, UNIDIR strives to provide opportunities for young scholars interested in peace and security issues and international organizations through internships. During the reporting period, 10 interns worked at the Institute.

VI. Finances: subvention from the United Nations regular budget and voluntary contributions

59. In accordance with article VII (1) of the statute of UNIDIR, voluntary contributions from States and public and private organizations are the principal source of financing (about 80 per cent of funds during the past few years).

60. Despite the global financial crisis, voluntary contributions to the Institute have been slowly but steadily increasing. However, owing to increasing administrative costs and increasing national limitations on unearmarked (or institutional level) support, the Institute continues to struggle to cover institutional costs. Approximately 80 per cent of all voluntary contributions in recent years have been earmarked for specific projects. During the period covered by the report, only 10 per cent of Member States (fewer than 20) contributed core funding to UNIDIR. Simply maintaining institutional staff to fulfil financial, administrative and operational requirements costs about $1,900,000 per annum, as compared with income from voluntary sources of around $600,000 in 2013 for supporting institutional costs. Part of the resource mobilization strategy has been to better account for costs of related core staff activities within the budgets of specific projects (as indirect costs). While assisting with cost recovery, this method results in higher project budgets, which is having an increasingly dissuasive effect on potential donors.

61. In addition, while Member States have demanded and are highly supportive of overall United Nations reform, concerns have been raised, including by the Institute's largest donors, about possible negative impacts to the Institute resulting from the change management proposal to transform UNIDIR from an autonomous institute to a component of a larger entity of the United Nations common system that would comprise library, training and research functions. Member States' concerns have not only centred on questions of the Institute's autonomy and independence of research, but some donors have also questioned whether any cost savings via proposed shared support services could offset the new costs of the composite entity's much larger administrative and management structure. The Board of Trustees of UNIDIR, while supportive of United Nations reform efforts, has expressed similar concerns.

62. Regarding the subvention from the United Nations regular budget, article VII (2) of the statute of UNIDIR establishes that the subvention is to be used towards meeting the costs of the Director and core staff of the Institute. However, for many years the subvention has covered, at most, the costs of the Director. Indeed, in 2014, the subvention is projected to cover only 84 per cent of the costs of the Director.

63. In recent years, support for the maintenance and even increase of the regular budget subvention has been seen on numerous occasions. Yet the amount of the subvention has remained roughly the same, with annual cost adjustments, for the past 10 years. In 2004, the Secretary-General considered the continuing need for a subvention for UNIDIR and concluded that the regular budget subvention was vital for ensuring the independent and continuous nature of the normal functioning of the Institute (see A/C.5/59/3/Add.1). In 2005, the General Assembly adopted resolution 60/89 recommending that the Secretary-General implement the recommendations of the Office of Internal Oversight Services and the decisions of the Board of Trustees that the costs of the core staff of the Institute be funded from the regular budget of

the United Nations, and that ways to increase funding within existing resources continue to be sought. In 2010, the Assembly repeated that call in its resolution 65/87. Support has also been expressed by individual Member States for greater regular budget support for the core staff of the Institute. However, implementing those recommendations has thus far proven impossible. The issue of the subvention and its coverage is being considered as part of the Institute's development of a sustainable long-term funding structure "comprising regular and extrabudgetary funding"; however, any increase in regular budgetary support is far from assured.

64. In section IV of its resolution 66/247, the General Assembly approved a subvention for UNIDIR of $577,800 (before recosting) for the biennium 2012-2013.

65. The UNIDIR budget for 2013 is estimated at $3,084,600 and for 2014 at $1,501,400. Both these figures are estimates, as voluntary funding is received by the Institute on a rolling basis. However, the 2014 figure includes only relatively assured income; this estimate will increase as the Institute receives new pledges for projects under development. That said, as can be deduced from annex I to the present report, income is barely covering expenditure for both years. Further, as donations come into the Institute at unpredictable intervals, cash flow for day-to-day operations is at risk.

VII. Conclusions

66. The period through 2015 will be extremely active for the disarmament community. Building on its 30 years of experience and its global reach, UNIDIR — as a valued and trusted independent voice at the international level — will continue to pursue its mandate to support efforts to make progress towards a peaceful and prosperous world. However, UNIDIR cannot do this alone. Increased financial support from Member States, and the United Nations regular budget, is urgently needed to ensure the future viability of the Institute.

Annex I

Income and expenditure for 2011 and 2012 and estimates for 2013 and 2014

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Items	*2011*	*2012*	*2013 (estimates)*[a]	*2014 (estimates)*[a]	*Difference (2014-2013)*
Funds available at the beginning of the year	1 588.8	1 365.2	1 998.7	770.0	(1 228.7)
Income:					
Voluntary contributions and public donations	2 715.3[b]	3 673.3[e]	1 656.9[g]	603.3[j]	(1 053.5)
Subvention from the United Nations regular budget	300.4	276.6	301.2	288.9	(12.3)
Other inter-organization contributions	30.0[b]	27.6[e]	18.1[g]	0.0	(18.1)
Interest income	21.9	13.1	10.0	8.0	(2.0)
Miscellaneous income	20.9	14.2	10.0	10.0	0.0
Total income	**3 088.5**	**4 004.8**	**1 996.2**	**910.2**	**(1 086.0)**
Prior-period adjustments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refund to donors	(90.2)[c]	0.0	(140.3)[h]	0.0	140.3
Prior-period obligations	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total funds available	**4 587.1**	**5 378.3**	**3 854.6**	**1 680.2**	**(2 174.4)**
Expenditure:					
Staff and other personnel costs	2 766.4	2 500.0	2 458.6	1 380.1	(1 078.5)
Travel	102.1	108.2	198.0	31.0	(167.0)
Contractual services	132.7	96.5	27.9	8.0	(19.9)
Operating expenses	59.0	33.3	110.8	24.6	(86.2)
Acquisitions	2.3	11.6	34.7	0.0	(34.7)
Fellowships grants and other	1.2	473.3	110.4	0.0	(110.4)
Total, direct expenditure	**3 063.7**	**3 222.9**	**2 940.4**	**1 443.7**	**(1 496.7)**
Programme support costs	158.2	156.8	144.2	57.7	(86.5)
Total expenditure	**3 221.9**	**3 379.7**	**3 084.6**	**1 501.5**	**(1 583.2)**
Fund balance at the end of the year	**1 365.2**[d]	**1 998.6**[f]	**770.0**[i]	**178.7**[k]	**(591.3)**

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to Table)

[a] These figures are likely to be increased upon the confirmation of new funding proposals, as has consistently been the case in the past. As an addendum, 2013 and 2014 estimates are based on assured income to the Institute as of 30 March 2013; fundraising will continue throughout the period.
[b] See annex II for details of UNIDIR 2011 income from voluntary sources.
[c] Refund of unspent funds to the European Commission for the project entitled "Supporting the arms trade treaty negotiations through regional discussions and expertise sharing".
[d] Includes $332,900 required as operating cash reserve for 2011.
[e] See annex II for details of UNIDIR 2012 income from voluntary sources.
[f] Includes $322,100 required as operating cash reserve for 2012.
[g] See annex II for details of UNIDIR 2013 estimated income from voluntary contributions.
[h] Refund of unspent funds to the European Commission for the project entitled "Supporting the arms trade treaty negotiations through regional discussions and expertise sharing".
[i] Includes $334,700 required as operating cash reserve for 2013.
[j] See annex II for details of UNIDIR 2014 estimated income from Voluntary contributions. As these estimates are based only on income that has been consistent over several years, actual voluntary income likely will increase as pending and new funding proposals are signed, as has consistently been the case.
[k] Includes $173,200 required as operating cash reserve for 2014.

Resource requirements for 2014

A. Direct programme and administrative costs for 2014

Voluntary contributions to the Institute traditionally are received on a rolling basis, as most contributors are able to provide funding only within a single fiscal year. In the past 10 years, UNIDIR has received only one multi-year pledge. In addition, 80 per cent of voluntary contributions are provided based on project proposals, and come in over the course of any one year. Since it is therefore not possible to predict income for 2014, the expenditure provisions for research projects and administrative costs have been estimated at the absolute minimum. These figures will be adjusted as funding for 2014 comes forward.

Staff and other personnel costs: $1,380,100. This provision reflects a decrease of $1,078,500 over the 2013 revised requirements. These provisions include $650,400 for "Posts controlled by staffing table" (based on standard salary costs applicable to Geneva for 2013 — Version 21). In 2014, the regular staff will consist of the Director (D-2) and two General Service staff, as follows:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Grade	*Total net salary*	*Common staff costs*	*Staff assessment*	*Representation allowance*	*Total*
D-2	230.5	78.3	34.3	0.6	343.7
General Service	127.2	43.2			170.4
General Service, Other level	101.7	34.6			136.3
Total					**650.4**

The provision under this heading also includes $2,400 for "Supplementary conference services", $20,000 for "Ad Hoc expert groups" and $707,300 for "Other personnel costs". These figures will increase as new projects are funded.

Official travel of staff: $31,000. At this stage, the estimated requirements for "Travel of staff" in 2014 will be mainly used for institutional travel ($25,000). The project-related travel of staff amounts to $6,000 for the time being. These provisions reflect a decrease of $167,000 over the revised 2013 resources requirements mainly because the European Union project entitled "Facilitating the process for the development of an international code of conduct for outer space activities" ends in 2013. However, the provision under this heading will increase as new projects are funded.

Contractual services: $8,000. This provision reflects a decrease of $19,900 over the 2013 budget requirement. These resource requirements include $1,000 for United Nations-sponsored conference costs, $2,000 for training and $5,000 for contractual services for the website hosting. However, the provision under this heading will increase as new projects are funded.

Operating expenses: $24,600. These estimated requirements show a decrease of $86,200 over the revised 2013 requirements. They include $1,000 for photographic supplies, $2,100 for hospitality, $1,000 for rental of premises, $4,000 for rental of office equipment, $1,500 for bank charges and $15,000 for communications. However, the provision under this heading will increase as new projects are funded.

No provision is made at this stage for acquisitions. This results in a decrease of $34,700 over the revised 2013 resources requirements. However, the provision under this heading will increase as new projects are funded.

No provision is made at this stage for fellowships and other grants. This results in a decrease of $110,400 over the 2013 resources requirements. However, the provision under this heading will increase as new projects are funded.

B. Programme support costs

A provision of $57,700 representing 5 per cent of the total estimated expenditure less the estimated amount of the United Nations regular budget subvention of $288,900 will be needed for programme support costs in 2014.

C. Operating cash reserve

In compliance with administrative instruction ST/AI/284/Rev.1, an amount of $173,200 will be kept as an operating cash reserve. It represents 15 per cent of the total 2014 estimated expenditure funded from extrabudgetary resources, with the exception of the expenditure funded by the European Commission, for which a 5 per cent rate is applied.

Annex II

Voluntary contributions to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research for 2011 and 2012 and estimates for 2013 and 2014

(United States dollars)

Voluntary contribution	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*2014[a]*
A. Government contributions	1 525 495	2 411 785	975 944	583 309
Austria	10 000			
Canada	10 194		55 241	
China	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000
Finland	105 896	51 948	79 576	51 086
France	160 255	175 599		
Germany	173 640	272 376	239 593	
Hungary	19 711	13 106		
India		10 000	9 127	10 000
Indonesia		10 000	16 000	10 000
Iraq			4 982	
Ireland	39 756			
Israel[b]	9 642	9 642	10 000	10 000
Japan		40 732	23 585	
Luxembourg		28 184	10 000	10 000
Malaysia		10 000		
Mexico	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000
Netherlands		571 000	5 000	
New Zealand	17 503			
Norway	752 723	902 072	272 775	256 3.6
Pakistan		4 978	4 884	5 000
Russian Federation	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000
Turkey	4 000	4 000	4 000	4 000
Serbia			2 000	
Switzerland	79 176	124 148	96 182	83 857
United States of America	20 000	61 000	20 000	20 000
B. Intergovernmental contributions	1 024 737	1 163 339	653 101	0
European Commission	1 001 404	1 156 716	649 867	
OIF	23 333	6 623	3 234	
C. Public donations	165 012	98 128	27 811	20 000
Foundation for International Relations and Development Studies (Switzerland)	63 310	41 098		
Other	40 000			

Voluntary contribution	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*2014[a]*
Northeastern University			7 811	
Miscellaneous	5 703	1 030		
Secure World Foundation	36 000	36 000		
Simons Foundation	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000
Total, voluntary contributions (A+B+C)	**2 715 244**	**3 673 252**	**1 656 857**	**603 309**
D. Inter-organization	30 000	27 600	18 075	0
UNDP	30 000			
United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs		27 600	18 075	
Grand total (A+B+C+D)	**2 745 244**	**3 700 852**	**1 674 932**	**603 309**

[a] The estimates for 2014 contributions are based on regular annual contributions and there is no guarantee at this stage that donors will continue to provide these funds.
[b] $9,624 received from Israel in 2011 but earmarked for 2012.